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INDIA UNREST GROWS AS BRITAIN TIGHTENS SUPPRESSION MOVES

Gandhi, Nehru and Azad Meet At Wardha to Discuss Freedom From Tyranny

BRITISH DECLARED ENEMY

Statement by Congress Party Leader Causes Sensation—Riots in Sind Area

Reflecting the intense feeling of the Indian people against persistent British attempts to involve them in the war, three prominent leaders of the National Congress Party, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad met at Wardha on Wednesday, according to a Miyako dispatch from Bangkok, quoting a New Delhi report, states Domei.

Prolonged discussions were held by these Indian leaders on certain important suggestions proposed by Mr. Gandhi who believes it is absolutely essential for India to free itself from British tyranny in order to attain complete and final independence, it was said.

Already serious economic and social unrest has risen among the people due to the fast fading confidence in the imaginary strength of the British Empire after the severe military setbacks repeatedfly inflicted by the Japanese.

Anticipating drastic modification in the attitudes of the National Congress Party's future attitude, Sind, Bengal, New Delhi and several important provinces have been placed under strict martial law which will shortly be extended to all India, the report said, adding, that anti-British demonstrations have been ruthlessly suppressed by the British authorities.

Britain Is India's Enemy

Britain is the sworn enemy not only to the Axis but also to India and it should quickly leave India, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the National Congress Party of India, the Nichi Nichi this morning reported from Buenos Aires quoting a Bombay dispatch, states Domei.

The paper said, that Nehru's statement created a great sensation among the Indian people, as indicating that the views of Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi as two propelling forces of the awakening India have come closer on India's attitude toward Britain.

The Nichi Nichi added, that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, the United States is our friend. But we don't want India to be occupied by the United States.

Riots Break Out in Sind

Due to intensified reactionary riots against British domination in Sind Province, martial law has been enforced in this entire area, according to a special Asahi dispatch from Rome, reports Domei.

Due to the intensity of the anti-British riots throughout the whole Province of Sind, trains have been derailed, motor cars have been overturned and casualties are reported from all over the area, the Asahi said, quoting news sources from Peshawar.

In addition to the murder of seven British officials, frontier garrisons were attacked by the mobs, causing three deaths and seven other casualties, while 50

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ENVOY REACHES DAIREN

Manchou Premier Returns From Visit to Nanking

Domei

DAIREN, June 11.—"I was strongly impressed by the fact that the day is near when general peace will prevail in China," said Chang Ching-hui, Premier and Special Envoy of Manchoukuo to the National Government of China, upon his arrival at Dairen at 12:05 p.m. today by plane from Nanking.

In Nanking, Premier Chang witnessed the earnest efforts with which Nanking authorities are undertaking their tasks.

"On the basis of friendly relations between the two countries, I wish to proceed henceforth on that great task of developing Asia by mutually encouraging and assisting in various fields of endeavor," the Manchoukuoan Premier declared.

Mme. Direck in Tokyo

Madame Nai Direck Jaiyanama, wife of the Thai Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by her two sons, arrived in Tokyo Thursday evening by the Express Kamome, reports Domei. She is expected to stay in Tokyo for a few years to study Japanese cultural life.

Ideals Will Never Attain Independence, Says Yone Noguchi in Article to Indians

Yone Noguchi, the internationally famous, Japanese poet, writing in the columns of the Kokumin Shimbun, urged the Indians to rise for the independence of India, declaring force must be met by force.

Poet Noguchi, while admitting the ideal of Mahatma Gahdhi's non-violence queried, "Who would believe that the century-old British imperialism and aggression could be driven out of East Asia without a single gun?"

Noguchi's article was written in the form of a message to the Indian people and substantially reads:

"My Indian Friends:

Yours is really a great nation. During the long history of 4,000 years there were times when your country was greatly oppressed then at other times sacrificed by aggressors.

"I daresay that you wise Indian people clearly understand that Japan is now making war efforts for the sole object of liberating Asia from the clutches of British and American claws and of opening the way for the solidarity of East Asia.

"We Japanese hate to appeal to arms, but if we cannot oust the evil influence of Britain in a peaceful manner, there can be no other alternative but to have recourse to arms, and without it the independence of India and the freedom of Asia cannot be won.

"In such an eventuality, you may take the attitude, after Gandhi, of 'We'll let you have our ground for the arena but we won't be mixed in the fight.' But, remember, my dear Indian friends, the universe is not a world of nights only, nor a world of days only.

The universe has its positive and negative. Ideals are not the whole life of mankind. Looking squarely into the realities is also a great thing, without which how can you expect to realize the independence of India?

"In my little dispute with Tagor I urged him that, instead of playing a little flute of love, he should blow the bugle of march. It is high time that you Indian people should rise up with your great spirit."

GLOUCESTER'S VISIT HARMFUL TO BRITAIN

Presence of Prince in India Will Aggravate Instead of Easing Situation, Says Hori

The presence of the Duke of Gloucester, brother of the King of England, in India, ostensibly for the adjustment of relations between India and Britain, can have but one effect on the Indian people—that of further rousing their hatred and antagonism toward the British—it was revealed during a discussion presided over by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Friday.

Beginning with a question on the recent riots in India, the discussion swung to the question of motive on the part of the Duke of Gloucester, who, as the Spokesman pointed out, could not be in India for the purpose of sightseeing.

A correspondent of the United Press of India pointed out that when in 1921 the Prince of Wales visited India there had been widespread riots among the people, who resented his presence in India, although there was no war at the time. Members of the Royal Family of England, he indicated, were specially disliked in India.

The presence of the Duke of Gloucester in India, said Mr. Hori, is ostensibly for the purpose of adjusting the relations between India and Britain, and of encouraging the morale of the British troops in India. But whether he is successful or not, added the Spokesman, is a debatable question.

TO CHOOSE VICE-CHAIRMEN

Yoshino and Katsu Slated for Political Affairs Posts

Shinji Yoshino, former Commerce Minister and present Vice-President of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Company, and Masanori Katsu, former Communications Minister, will be nominated on June 13 as Vice-Chairmen of the newly organized Political Affairs Committee of the National Service Political Association, when the executive committee meeting of the association gathers for that purpose, reports Domei.

At the executive committee meeting of the association held on June 9, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister was appointed chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Committee.

Hayes Presents Credentials

Domei

MADRID, June 10.—Carlton Hayes, new United States Ambassador to Spain, today presented his credentials to General Francisco Franco, President of Spain.

Relations With Finns Now at Breaking Point; U.S. Dispatches Note

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Intimating an intention to declare war against Finland, if conditions warrant, the United States reportedly dispatched a threatening note to Finland warning it that if it wishes to avoid a declaration of war by the United States, Finland must give serious consideration regarding its actions toward the German-Soviet War. It is to be recalled the United States recently declared that a state of war existed with Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

NEW IMPORT RULING SLATED BY AMERICA

Seen as Move Against S. American States for Rejection Of U.S. Demands

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—A heavy and far-reaching blow is expected to be dealt to all South American countries by the new import control system which the United States Government will enforce from July 2.

According to the new import control regulations, which are based on the licensing system, all commodities which are shipped from South American ports for the United States are required to be consigned to the representatives of the Washington Government stationed at these ports for decision whether or not they are exportable to the United States.

Economic circles in South America are unanimous in opinion that the new step of the Washington Government, besides aiming at coping with the increasing scarcity of bottoms, has been adopted as a means to exercise acute economic pressure on those South American countries which reject American demands on the ostensible ground of import control.

U.S. Expenses Rise

The American Government, on May 10, announced that the United States had spent from the middle of 1940 to the current month more than $30,000,000,000 in the execution of the present war and national defense, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Tokyo, reports Domei.

The amount of contracts for manufacturing armaments reaches approximately $76,000,000,000, the report said.

The first of series of bond issues in the fiscal year of 1942 commenting in July next, will exceed $205,000,000,000, adds the dispatch.

It is said that such enormous rise in the budget estimate, circulation of currency and liabilities for the Government's contracts were suddenly caused following the Hawaii debacle.

The expenditures in the budget of the current fiscal year from December 1941 to the end of June 1943 will amount to two and a half times the sum spent during the five months from July to November of the current fiscal year.

The wartime spendings of the American Government will mount as the Japanese offensive against the United States extends to new theaters of war.

The national crisis resulting from the vicious inflation arising in parallel with the spread of activities of the Japanese forces has steadily mounted and as a result the American financial world is forced to encounter various difficult problems.

New Sinkings Revealed

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—The U.S. Navy Department announced yesterday that one British merchant ship and two American merchant ships were torpedoed and sunk by Axis submarines off the Atlantic coast, according to cable news reaching here from Washington.

AMERICANS LEAVE NANKING

British Nationals Also Scheduled to Evacuate Month Later

A group of 57 United States and Canadian nationals evacuating from Nanking and Chinkiang, east of Nanking, left Nanking for Shanghai yesterday morning, the Yomiuri reported today from Nanking, says Domei.

British nationals in Nanking and Chinkiang are scheduled to leave Nanking about one month later, the report added.

ANTI-CHIANG FEELING RISES IN CHUNGKING; SITUATION IS GRAVE

People Lose Confidence in Government on Reports of Setbacks on All Fronts

COMMODITY PRICES SOAR

Fine for Evading Mining Tax Increased; New Conscription Law Also Enforced

Having revised Article 116 of the Mining Law on June 8, the Chungking authorities have announced that the fine for evading the mining tax is to be increased from two to ten times, according to a dispatch received by the Asahi from Shanghai, says Domei.

Since May, the Chungking authorities have been making efforts to improve domestic administration by enforcing the national mobilization law and have been propagating that they are fighting with Japan single-handed as all supply routes have now been cut off.

However, the inhabitants of Chungking now no longer place any confidence in the government as reports of defeat after defeat are flowing in from Chekiang, Kiangsi, Yunnan and other fronts. It has become increasingly clear that all residents dislike to cooperate with the government.

Fines Increased

Accordingly, the Chungking authorities have decided to deal severely with big merchants seeking personal profit. In the interior districts, coal, petroleum and other raw materials are available and in order to ensure their supplies, the Chiang Kai-shek Government has increased the amount of the fines on mining tax evaders, the journal stated, adding, that it certainly appears that the Chungking regime is at difficulties economically.

Meanwhile, as there has been a sudden increase in the number of war casualties, the Chungking Government enforced at the beginning of this month a new conscription law in order to increase the number of soldiers compulsorily, the Asahi stated.

These compulsory measures are all helping to increase the anti-Chiang Kai-shek tendency which is becoming pronounced.

Commodity prices have soared abnormally in the interiors, and it may be said that the Chungking Government is at stake politically, the Asahi concluded.

Chungking Harassed

On May 5, the Chungking Government enforced the National Mobilization Law designed to propagate to the world that Chungking will cleverely resist Japan's offensive by mobilizing the capital and power available in the hinterland and spiritual power of the inhabitants, without relying on Anglo-American aid, reports a special Asahi dispatch from Shanghai, reports Domei.

The promulgation by the Chungking Government of the new law came when Chungking's move was keenly watched after the cutting of its supply route by fierce Japanese attacks which completely isolated it from the outside, declares the dispatch.

Despite its avowal "to resist Japan with its own power" by enforcing the mobilization law, the dispatch continues, the Chungking Government, yesterday afternoon issued a statement stating that "the United States and Britain are responding to Chungking's demand for assistance speedily and seriously but that the situation is still grave for Chungking."

Meanwhile, according to available reports from unoccupied China. Chungking seems to be giving rather tull publicity to reverses which the Chungking forces suffered during the Japanese offenses in the

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Mistreated Natives of Aleutian Islands Believe Japanese Will Conquer America

"Japan will certainly strike at the United States and will crush it eventually," some intellectual natives of the Aleutian Islands used to say, Haruhiko Kimura of the East Asia Culture Promotion Industry Company, who stayed there 10 years ago, told a Nichi Nichi interviewer, reports Domei.

Briefly explaining the situation of the islands, Mr. Kimura gave an account of the conditions in the islands, saying:

"Even when I was there 10 years ago, a ban was placed on photographing scenery in the Aleutian Islands. I remember an abundant supply of cement was being brought to Dutch Harbor under the pretext that the construction of harbor facilities was going on there.

"The natives of the islands, on the whole, did not appear to know much about Japan, although some intellectual natives knew something about her. These natives hated the American people and used to tell me 'it is certain that Japan will fight the United States and overthrow it.'

"The Americans there were disliked by the natives probably because they were haughty and never spoke to the native inhabitants on the streets. The American sailors of the coast guard in the islands were often rude to native girls. This is evidence of the tyrannical American Government's mistreatment of the natives.

"In this region, the day at present is longer than night. The sun sets at about 11 p.m. and rises about 2 in the morning, so the people have to go to bed while the sun is still up and remain in bed after the sun is up again. I presume this helped our air force greatly when attacking the island."

Army Maintains Unrelaxed Vigilance

Japanese machine-guns sweep the ruffled waters of the Bay of Bengal at Akyab, in watchful alert | against any enemy move. (Passed by War Ministry)

NOTED WRITER HAILS OPERATIONS OF NAVY

Two-Point Thrusts on Aleutian And Midway, Worthy of Special Record, Says Ito

Commenting on the Japanese naval operations in the Aleutian Islands and Midway areas, Masanori Ito asserted that as a consequence of these simultaneous attacks, a coup de grace has been dealt to the United States aircraft carrier force, while the main force of the Japanese Imperial Navy still remains intact, says Domei.

Mr. Ito further declared that in the Aleutian Archipelago the naval operations have been particularly significant in that it destroyed important military objectives in the Aleutian Group.

"The simultaneous attacks against two points, several thousand kilometers apart, such as the ones carried out by the Japanese Navy against the Aleutian Group and Midway, have never been seen in world history.

"Coming so close upon the heels of the assaults against Madagascar and Sydney on which the attention of the whole world had been focussed, the attacks against the Aleutian Islands and Midway, I dare say, must have taken the United States by surprise.

"What is most significant in these operations is the fact that the Japanese Navy succeeded in catching and sinking the United States' aircraft carrier force, consisting of carriers of the Enterprise and the Hornet types.

"Without heeding losses, the Japanese Navy has succeeded in annihilating the enemy's aircraft carrier force.

"When we consider the fact that the operations against Midway were greatly to our disadvantage from the viewpoint of the distance involved, and the fact that the fortifications on Midway had been thrice strengthened in the past and had been claimed to be impregnable, the brilliant war results obtained are beyond all imagination, especially so as the United States Pacific fleet under the command of Admiral

Continued on Page 2)

Chungking Organ, in Its Editorial, Admits Japan Holds Mastery of Air Over Pacific

Commenting on the brilliant achievements scored by Japanese Naval Forces during the six months' period since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Hsin-shu-Pao, an organ of the Chungking regime in its editorial dated June 8, declared that it is almost impossible for the United States and Britain to hope for the final victory over Japan so long as the Anglo-Americans fail to regain the mastery of air in the Pacific which is now in the hands of Japan, a Hochi dispatch from Shanghai reported, says Domei.

No matter what the United States and Britain may say, facts prove that they have lost Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Burma because they had failed to grasp mastery of air and sea in the Pacific area, the Chungking paper added.

In order to gain the mastery of the air in modern warfare, it is vitally necessary to promptly attack enemy air bases in the rear and destroy enemy aircraft, the journal pointed out, further adding, that Japanese Forces, losing no time, did all these things, and thus gained mastery of air in the Pacific area.

Concluding the editorial, the Hsin-shu-Pao expressed its earnest desire that the United States and Britain readily should assist Chungking by promptly regaining mastery of air.

POLITICAL RULE AIDERS ARRIVE AT NEW DECISION

All Cabinet Members Belonging To Body Are Qualified to Attend Meetings

In order to obtain closer liaison between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the permanent general directors of the Association at their meeting Thursday decided that those Cabinet members, who are members of the Association but not of the House of Peers or the House of Representatives, are qualified to attend meetings of general directors of the Association henceforth, says Domei.

These Cabinet members are Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, Welfare Minister Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima and Home Minister Michio Yuzawa.

The members of the Cabinet who have seats in the House of Peers or the House of Representatives hitherto have been qualified to attend the meetings.

With respect to the nomination of directors, counsellors and advisers of the Association, the permanent directors postponed their final decision until their next meeting to be held Saturday.

ARGENTINA BANS LECTURES

Fears American Writer Would Violate Neutrality Act

Special

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The Argentinian authorities have forbidden Waldo Frank, American writer and journalist, to lecture in Argentina.

Mr. Frank arrived here with the intention of touring the country to lecture on "war after the other war." The reason for the ban is that the subject of the lecture would violate the Argentinian Neutrality Act.

Rexist Party Chief Honored

D.N.B.

BRUSSELS, June 8.—Leon Degrelle, the leader of the Rexist Party, who is fighting at the Eastern front is the first member of the Wallonic Legion to be awarded the Iron Cross of the First Class. He began as an ordinary soldier on the Eastern front but was soon promoted to lieutenant for special bravery.

BRITISH ARE IN BAD FIX IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Proved by Reinforcement of Naval Forces by U.S., Says Greek Paper

Special

ATHENS, June 10.—After having commented on the fact that the manifestations of joy on the part of the British over the arrival of American naval forces in the Mediterranean went to prove that the British navy was in rather a bad fix, the newspaper, Acropolis, stresses that Great Britain resorts to "heroic" deeds, which are just as easy to carry out as they are barbaric, directed against her former Allies in order to veil her own importance.

After France, it was now Greece's turn to suffer the bombardments by the Royal Air Force, which rages against the civilian population as if the Greek army had not made sufficient sacrifices for the defense of Albion's interests.

The paper emphasizes that British sadism is in gross contrast to the humanitarian feelings displayed on the part of the Axis Powers, which were endeavoring to improve the food situation in Greece and to create the necessary prerequisites for the reconstruction of the country.

S. Africa Hears Alarm

South Africa's first air-raid alarm in history was sounded at 9:35 p.m. Tuesday in Johannesburg in the interior of the Transvaal State and simultaneously in Durban on the eastern coast of South Africa in the State of Natal, according to a Cape Town report received by the Nichi Nichi via Buenos Aires.

Quadruplets, All Boys, Born in Manchoukuo; Villagers Hail Event

Domei

WANGYEMIAO, Manchoukuo, June 11.—Quadruplets, all boys, were given birth Tuesday by Mrs. Liu Wen-chih, aged 33, wife of a 36-year-old Manchoukuo farmer here. Upon receipt of the news, the police, jubilantly hailing the event as did other villagers, dispatched a physician and nurse to the Liu home to take care of the newcomers. They have been named Liu I, Liu Erh, Liu San and Liu Sze.

TENGPU IS OCCUPIED IN BRILLIANT DRIVE; KWANGSIN AGAIN HIT

Vast Enemy Stores Seized in New Victory Along Chekiang-Kiangsi Border

BASE HEAVILY BLASTED

War Materials Set Ablaze and Freight Cars Smashed—Chungking Losses High

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 11.—The Japanese Forces, driving eastward from Tungsiang which they captured on June 6, at 10:50 a.m. today, completely occupied Tengpu, strategic town on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border located 25 kilometers east of Tungsiang.

The Japanese Forces seized large quantities of various materials at Tengpu station.

Kwangsin Again Raided

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, June 11.—Crack Japanese Army air units this morning made several successive air raids on Kwangsin, important strategic base in the enemy's Third War Zone located in the northeastern part of Kiangsi Province, and inflicted heavy damages to military facilities.

Quantities of war materials were set on fire and 20 freight cars on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway near the city were smashed.

Chekiang Results Learned

The Japanese Forces buried 11,650 Chungking war dead and captured 6,607 prisoners on the Chekiang fronts since the start of the East Chekiang campaign on May 15 up to noon June 9, the Nichi Nichi reports from the East Chekiang front, states Domei.

During the period, the Japanese Forces captured 32 field and mountain guns with 89 cases of ammunition, 54 trench-mortars with 215 cases of ammunition, 52 heavy and 222 light machine-guns, 2,905, rifles, 6 bomb-throwers, 43,000 hand-grenades. 199 bombs and other war trophies.

The Japanese war dead numbered 383, the Nichi Nichi said.

On the Chuchow front alone, the Japanese Forces buried 7,101 enemy dead and captured 5,720 prisoners, while war trophies included 25 field and mountain guns, 20 trench mortars, 36 heavy and 156 light machine-guns, 1,632 rifles, 6 bomb-throwers, 2,117 hand-grenades and 199 bombs, along with large quantities of ammunition.

The Japanese dead in the Chuchow campaign totaled only 218, the journal reports.

CONSULS-GENERAL GATHER

Ambassador Shigemitsu Urges All-Out Efforts

Domei

NANKING, June 10.—The first conference of consuls-general since the assumption of the ambassadorial post by Mamoru Shigemitsu, was opened in the conference room of the Japanese Embassy here this morning attended by Ambassador Shigemitsu, all consuls-general in China, and high officials of the embassy.

The conference opened with an address by the Ambassador stressing the importance of wartime diplomacy and urging the attending consuls-general to execute their duties for the solution of the China problem.

The conference will be continued tomorrow.

FOREIGNERS IN JAVA AIDED

Army Inaugurates Instalment System for Registration Fees

Domei

BATAVIA, June 12.—To enable the poor and needy foreigners within Java who were unable to apply for the Aliens' Registration which started in Batavia on April 20 and closed on June 10, the Japanese Military Administration in the East Indies, yesterday, issued a decree accepting the payment of registration fees by instalments for applicants registering on and after June 11.

The registration fees to be paid by instalments are payable in five and 10 months.

Another U.S. Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—The United States Navy Department today announced that another American merchantman was sunk by an Axis submarine off the Pacific coast of the United States, according to a cable received here from Washington.

FIRM FARM POLICY NEEDED FOR BURMA

Is Criterion to Stabilize Living Conditions There, Says Army Adviser

Establishment of a firm agricultural policy is most needed for the construction of a new Burma, declared Hyogoro Sakurai, chief civil adviser to the Japanese Army in Burma, in a press interview with a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Rangoon yesterday, reports Domei.

Mr. Sakurai, who recently arrived here, stated that out of 16,000,000 people in Burma, 80 per cent are engaged in agricultural work, therefore, in order to stabilize living conditions in Burma, a firm agricultural policy must first be established.

Pointing out the fact that out of 6,000,000 tons of the rice produced annually, Burma now is able to export 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons of rice.

Mr. Sakurai asserted that Burma's future as an agricultural country is very promising, adding, that besides rice, Burma produces a large amount of cotton, rubber, beans and other agricultural products.

Railways Repaired

Referring to the repairing of the damaged railway, the Japanese adviser stated that 80 per cent of the railway system has been opened for service.

Mr. Sakurai said it is important that the telephone, telegraph and radio services in Burma should be restored to normalcy as soon as possible.

Concerning the British failure to dominate Burma, Mr. Sakurai declared that one of the vital defects of British domination over Burma is that it had treated Burma as a small powerless race under complete British rule.

The Japanese attitude to guide Burma fundamentally is different from that of Britain. Ours is based on the moral principles in line with the national policy of Japan, the adviser stated.

Concluding, Mr. Sakurai declared that in short, our guiding spirit is based on the common idea that the Japanese and Burmese are East Asian peoples.

Japanese Manifest Cooperation

Native inhabitants in Java are according full cooperation in creating a New Asia in which they may live in lasting peace and contentment, stated Kenjiro Kitajima, an adviser to the military administration, in the course of the second broadcast from Java to Japan last night, according to Domei.

When he made an automobile tour throughout the island recently, Mr. Kitajima said, it gave him a feeling of reassurance to see the enthusiasm with which the Japanese were trying to collaborate with the military administrators in constructing a new order in the Greater East Asia sphere.

One handicap, however, he pointed out, was the lack of a progressive spirit among the native inhabitants, due, chiefly, to the favorable climate.

"However," Mr. Kitajima declared, "this can be overcome if proper guidance is given them in the future."

Noted Writer Hails Operations of Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

Chester W. Niemitz must have sped to the defense of Midway.

"In the Aleutian operations, the Japanese Army in close concert with the Navy, has succeeded in landing operations in face of enemy fire just as it always has done in similar operations in the southern regions. This is also one of the most remarkable features of the operations in view of the long communication lines involved and the climate conditions, and its significance is worthy of a special recording in the war annals of the world.

"The most important feature of the operations in the Aleutian Islands is the fact that Japan took the initiative in attacking the group which could have been made a base for air-raiding Japan, and the destruction of military objectives in this area is particularly significant from a strategical viewpoint.

"The destruction of military objectives in this area is a great blow to the enemy, especially in view of the fact that the summer season is short in this part of the globe.

"Furthermore, considering the fact that the Aleutian Islands had been the first defense line of the United States since the time the late Theodore Roosevelt was President, the prestige of the United States has now fallen to the ground. In any event, the simultaneous operations both in the north and the east Pacific were a most daring and bold strategy which no one could have imagined."

REICH RAILWAYS ORGANIZED

Transportation Systematized in Occupied Eastern Territories

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 9.—Railroad traffic in the German-occupied Eastern territories has been organized so that a fixed schedule is now established.

One of the longest distances, covered by express trains, is that between Berlin and Kiev. There are two pairs of trains, covering this distance every day. The journey takes a little more than 38 hours. A similar connection exists between Koenigsberg and Kiev, a stretch that is covered in 28 hours.

Enemy Number 1 in South

The best troops that the Americans, British, Dutch and Chungking can muster against the Japanese can be successfully annihilated, but not so the insect forces found in the South. Shown is a member of the Navy landing force being treated for bites from poisonous bugs, which seems to have got the best of him in a night raid. (Passed by Navy Ministry. Photo by Cameraman Saiki of the Navy Information Corps)

Press Comments

Friday, June 12

ASAHI—Development of World War
NICHI NICHI—Another Fierce Attack on Australia
HOCHI—Reforms in Provincial Administration

Development of World War

ASAHI—With the surprise attack by Imperial Special Submarines on Diego Suarez, Madagascar, at dawn on May 31 and also with the extension of the Imperial Navy's spearhead to Dutch Harbor a few days ago, the scope of Japanese arms has enlarged to an extent unprecedented in the annals of war history.

Diego Suarez, it may be remembered, is situated 7,000 nautical miles from Yokosuka, while Dutch Harbor lies 2,540 nautical miles from the same Japanese key point. This extension of Japanese war operations is eloquent proof of the significance of the current war. At the same time it reminds this nation that it is necessary to maintain sufficient strength in land, sea and air forces to be distributed over the vast areas of operation.

The Allies were guilty of making a grave miscalculation before the outbreak of the war, inasmuch as they claimed that even if the Axis Powers controlled a large expanse of land, they would with their naval power, be able to dominate large areas of sea. The world war situation has since undergone a rapid change, and is changing evermore at every instant.

The enemy erred not only in their general survey of the international situation but also in drafting their war stratagems. Though we are not enlightened as to what measures were discussed at the meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held in August last year, and also on the proceedings of the negotiations between London and Washington soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we can suppose that these discussions were mainly related with the enemy's strategy to crush Germany as soon as possible.

This supposition is endorsed with various subsequent moves of Britain and the United States of America. It was apparently the intention of the allies to concentrate the mainstay of their combined forces in European waters. The United States, especially, seemed to stress the importance of the defense of Atlantic waters over that of the Pacific. Then came Japan's successes and the Allies' miscalculations were revealed to the world.

Japan, by declaring war on Britain and the United States at the same time, has not been thrown into the turmoil the Allies' threatened her with, instead, the situation has been reversed. Japan's brilliant war achievements have since continued without a hitch. It is the earnest hope of the entire Japanese nation at this juncture that the current warfare will be successfully carried out in close cooperation with the Axis Powers.

Another Fierce Attack on Australia

NICHI NICHI—The Imperial Navy, which scared the enemy with its daring operations in the eastern extremity of the Pacific, was simultaneously reported to have staged another severe attack against two strategic points in Australia.

Telegrams from abroad quoting the official announcement issued on Monday of the high command of the Allied forces in Australia, revealed that Japanese submarines had bombarded both Sydney and Newcastle on Sunday night, adding that the firing had continued for some 15 minutes in each case and that docks and other harbor facilities suffered severe damage.

Meanwhile, a report from Africa disclosed that three British merchant ships had been sunk by Japanese submarines in the Mozambique Straits. The incident, though not officially announced here, is believed to have actually taken place in consideration of the fact that a certain unit of the Japanese Navy recently crushed one battleship and one cruiser of the British Navy in Diego Suarez, Madagascar.

In view of the tremendous achievements of the Imperial Navy, which have placed about two-thirds of the world's oceans under the Navy's influence, President Roosevelt hurriedly called an urgent session of the Pacific War Council on Wednesday at Washington. Though nothing is known as yet regarding the topics discussed at the session, the step alone reveals the turmoil and confusion into which the United States has been driven as the result of the continued successful operations of the Japanese Forces.

One thing can be predicted in this connection, and that is that the allies now have no hope of ever recovering their lost bases, however often they may discuss countermeasures at conferences. This is admitted in Australian Prime Minister John Curtin's latest confession in which he said that Australia was now completely "orphaned." The Australian War Minister Frances Forde wailed: "The Japanese attacks against this country will be steadily intensified," it was also reported.

If Australia really wishes to be saved from the spearhead of the Japanese Forces there is no alternative for her other than to follow the advice of Premier General Hideki Tojo who said that Australia will not be attacked by Japan if it manifests friendship toward this country.

Reforms in Provincial Administration

HOCHI—The question of effecting a reform in the administrative system in provincial districts has now come to the fore with the Government's announcement on the establishment of the Local Affairs Office in each district throughout the country, which will act as an aid to the prefectural office.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, reforms in the system of the Central Government have been frequently made. However, as regards the provincial administrative offices, from the prefectural office downward, no improvement worthy of mention has been effected, with the result that all perfectural offices are suffering from pressure of business, brought about by the increasing needs of wartime.

As officially announced in conjunction with the revelation of the forthcoming Local Affairs Office, the Government intends, through the present innovation, to introduce a simplified and more effective method of disposing administrative business.

The importance of simplifying the disposal of administrative business is one of the most urgent needs of the day, as stressed by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the last session of the Imperial Diet. What the people of this country desire in this connecion is that the present step of the Government manifested in the proposed inauguration of a new local administration office, will be extended further toward the innovation of the current system in the prefectural office itself.

There are, it is alleged, some affairs of the present prefectural office which need prompt simplification, such as the departmental branches of the same office. Some prefectural departments should be abolished so that the officials thus relieved from service may be recruited for other departments more important under wartime needs.

Another thing hoped to be realized at the same time is the enhancement of efficiency among Government officials in general. Officials should be placed so that their individual abilities can be given larger scope than at present. Then, there is the question of detaining high prefectural officials like the governor himself and departmental chiefs at the same office longer than is generally the case. At any rate the Government is advised to effect some more innovations in provincial administration.

FILIPINOS REGAINING ECONOMIC STABILITY

Rehabilitation Efforts Meeting Satisfactory Results, Says Manila Dispatch

Domei

MANILA, June 9.—Economic rehabilitation efforts have been steadily yielding satisfactory results in the Philippines, with both emergency and permanent measures being carried on concurrently.

Among various temporary measures, the most important are those concerning the supply of foodstuffs, the stabilization of commodity prices and the monetary situation.

Immediately following the entry of the Japanese Forces into Manila on January 2, the Commodity Price Adjustment Decree was promulgated and put into effect, aiming at checking undue rise of prices and speculative operations. Under the provisions of the Decree, the competent authorities announced the official prices of various important commodities, together with penalty provisions against acts violating the official price system.

At the same time, efficient distributive systems were set up for such items as menthol crystals, tobacco, sugar and rice, while wholesale as well as retail dealers were appointed to distribute these merchandise at fixed official prices.

Meanwhile, factories of various daily necessities, the operation of which had been suspended on account of the hostilities, were speedily reopened under the effective arrangements made by the military authorities. These reopened factories have received their raw materials on a priority basis, so that their productive capacity has been greatly expanded and supplies augmented, helping to prevent commodity prices from skyrocketing.

No Increase in Prices

In Manila and adjacent areas, current commodity prices show no marked increase in comparison with the pre-war levels, partly due to the leftover of old stocks of divergent sorts of goods imported before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Simultaneously with the adoption of the measures for the stabilization of prices, the military authorities speedily made necessary arrangements to reopen banking institutions closed due to the war. Today, four banks of the Filipino interests are actively engaged in their business, in addition to the Yokohama Specie Bank and Bank of Taiwan.

Although under certain restrictions the people are permitted to withdraw deposits from their banks, loans are also made available.

Particularly notable is the fact that monetary stringency which hitherto prevailed has been effectively remedied by this time as the swift restoration of normal economic conditions has enabled banks to collect their advances. The favorable monetary situation has been conspicuously reflected by the fact that there has been almost no case of deferred tax payments.

The policy of the military authorities with respect to the seven banks of enemy interests and some of the suspended Filipino banks have not yet been announced. But the authorities have already completed the investigation of assets and liabilities of the banks, and collection of legitimate loans and claims were resumed toward the end of May.

People Confident of Scrips

The measures taken by the military authorities regarding currency have brought about satisfactory results. The Filipino people have quickly come to place their confidence in the military scrips, which are now circulating smoothly.

Of the different economic measures, the food measures probably have been most successful. An adequate supply of rice, the staple foodstuff for the Filipino people has been ensured from the beginning as the military authorities placed the National Rice Company under their control simultaneously with the entry of the Imperial Forces into Manila, and later established an efficient ticket system for the distribution of rice in Manila and vicinity.

On the other hand, the operation of transportation facilities has been resumed between foodstuff producing localities and consuming centers. Farmers who had taken refuge following the outbreak of the war, soon returned to their farms and crops already have been harvested. Rice mills in different localities have resumed operations with positive aids given by the military authorities, and polished rice is being shipped in bulk to the consuming centers.

With the restoration of the coastal navigation, those islands scattered throughout the southern areas are obtaining sufficient quantities of rice for their inhabitants. Thus, it can be asserted that there is no fear of a shortage in the supply of foodstuffs in the Philippines.

To secure a sufficient supply of foodstuffs a "campaign for the increase of food production" has recently been launched under the guidance of the Military Administration. This campaign is aimed at fuller utilization of idle land for growing foodstuffs, augmentation of farm yield by improving fertilizers, and perfection of irrigation systems for both dry and paddy farms.

Five-Year Plan Formulated

As a permanent measure, the Military Administration has formulated a five-year plan for the reorganization of Philippine agriculture. Under this plan, a fairly substantial portion of sugar and tobacco plantations will be converted into farms, where foodstuffs and other products, such as cotton and lamie will be raised.

The Military Administration has also set up special organs to guide the farmers and to distribute seeds, while expert geological surveys have been completed to select suitable farms for different varieties of crops.

In the mining industry, gold, silver, copper, manganese and various other mines are being restored rapidly. Those destroyed by the enemy have been already either wholly or partly reconstructed. In Luzon Island, a number of mining districts have resumed their activities, and ore mined before the war is ready for shipment to Japan.

Heroic Airmen Self-Destroy Machines After Shooting Down Many Enemy Craft

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, June 11.—A graphic account of the brave acts of self-destroying their planes by Captain Maruyama and Sergeant-Major Uyeda were made known when their deaths were recently confirmed.

These planes took off on April 25 to attack the enemy forces infesting the area north of Loilem, northern part of Burma and failed to return to their base.

The two planes sighted an enemy mechanized unit in the vicinity of Mongkung, 100 kilometers north of Loilem, northern part of Burma, and launched dive attacks against it.

Suddenly seven enemy craft of the Tomahawk type appeared from out of the clouds and began attacking the Japanese planes. A terrific battle followed during which both Corporal Nakayama and Corporal Sora, gunners of the planes, were killed.

Determined to avenge the death of their comrades, Captain Maruyama and Sergeant-Major Uyeda manned the machine guns and fired furiously at the enemy planes, shooting down several of them.

But the two Japanese machines were badly hit and becoming completely disabled were dashed to the ground by the pilots in heroic acts of self-destruction.

Anti-Chiang Feeling Rises in Chungking; Situation Is Grave

(Continued From Page 1)

Chekiang-Kiangsi sector and Yunnan sector, adds the dispatch.

The people in unoccupied China are well aware of the current condition. The Chungking regime can never conceal its defeats as admitted in a statement issued yesterday that "Chungking will be faced with a grave situation for the next few months," thus revealing to the world the true war situation with the intention to make a last appeal to the United States and Britain, the dispatch points out.

In conclusion, the dispatch doubts how the United States and Britain can render assistance to Chungking when Japan has already gained naval and air supremacy over East Asia.

Can't Help Chungking

Asahi Service

ZURICH, June 11.—The United States is unable to supply airplanes and other war materials to Chiang Kai-shek despite the fact that the latter is desperately appealing for help, because the production of war materials, particularly that of airplanes in the United States is not even sufficient to meet the demand of the Allies.

The United States authorities announced that the output of air planes tops 5,000 per month, but that production is not progressing as expected. Recently the United States schemed to make India the arsenal of the Allies, which clearly indicates the present predicament of the United States that unless the supply of materials is secured from India, the proposed production of war requirements cannot be realized.

Chiang Kai-shek has repeatedly appealed through the radio to the United States and the British Empire for help, particularly for the sending of airplanes. That not only proves that Chungking is in sad need of supplies, but also that the United States is unable to give aid to Chungking as it used to.

According to a London report to the National Zeitung, the opinion is now being expressed in London that it is impossible for the Allies to help Chungking unless the Japanese Navy is annihilated, as there is no way of stopping the advance of the Japanese Forces in China.

The British Government, therefore, seems to have completely deserted the Chungking regime.

The editor of the Basler Nachlichten, prominent among writers of neutral countries in Europe, argued that the supply of airplanes to Chungking by the United States was impossible because the plane production was insufficient even to supply the Allies.

Now the United States has to undertake the defense of not only the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the American continent but also Australia and New Zealand, he said. Then the United States must supply planes to England to enable it to launch an air offensive against Germany, and at the same time, for her own defense, the United States requires more airplanes.

With the American participation in the war, the war field has been greatly expanded and the situation for the Allies has turned worse, the editor concluded.

BIKE RACES SET FOR JULY 5

Cyclists Will Be Picked at Osaka Events for Hsinking Fete

The All-Japan bicycle races will take place at the Koshien Ground, Osaka, on July 5, reports Domei.

Five events will be staged to select representative bicycle riders who will participate in the forthcoming Greater East Asia bicycle contest to be held in Manchoukuo in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Canada Reduces Rations

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Sugar, tea, and coffee rations in Canada have been reduced considerably by the Canadian Government, according to a report from Ottawa. Sugar and tea rations have been reduced by 50 per cent while coffee rations have been cut by another 25 per cent.

India Unrest Grows As Britain Tightens Suppression Moves

(Continued From Page 1)

Indians were arrested by British forces, the Asahi said, quoting reports from New Delhi via Rome.

Gloucestor at Karachi

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, June 11.—The Duke of Gloucester arrived at Karachi by plane today, without any previous announcement, according to a report from New Delhi.

The Duke recently made a tour of Cairo, Cyprus Island and Iran, where he had reviewed English and Indian troops. It is believed that he has now come to India as the representative of the King, and will visit various districts throughout India.

It is officially said that he is to confer with the authorities of the Indian Army on military questions, but it is also reported that he will confer with the leaders of various parties in India in an attempt to effect some conciliation, which Sir Stafford Cripps had failed to accomplish.

At 8:30 a.m. June 12, the Duke is scheduled to broadcast to the Indian people a message he brought from the King.

This visit of the Duke of Gloucester is yet another proof of the British Government's anxiety over the rising anti-British sentiment in India.

RUTHENIAN OUTPUT SOARS

Industrial Reconstruction Progressing Despite Difficulty

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 9.—Reconstruction of economy in White Ruthenia is progressing in spite of difficult conditions. Small and medium-sized enterprises are predominating in White Ruthenia, processing the raw materials of the country such as agricultural products, hemp, hides and wood. Some enterprises of the iron industry have also resumed work.

Within hardly seven months of reconstruction work, the authorities have been able to provide work for almost all the unemployed either in White Ruthenia or in Germany. As a result, for some time already, there has been no unemployment worth mentioning.

Greek King in U.S.

King George II, exiled ruler of Greece, arrived in Washington, on June 10, to confer with President Roosevelt regarding the restoration of the Greek Kingdom, the Nichi Nichi reported from Buenos Aires today, quoting a United Press dispatch from Washington, states Domei.

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PEOPLE OF AMERICA NOW FACE REALITIES

Fooled Too Often by Misleading News, Says Periodical Time

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 9.—The people of the United States have been disappointed too often by misleading news issued by the American authorities, as is evidenced in an extremely pessimistic article that appeared in the issue of the weekly magazine Time of May 18.

Automobile owners, for instance, states the magazine, who have been deceived by the exaggerated reports on the possibility of substitute materials, such as synthetic rubber, are now faced with the gloomy prospect of confiscation of their private cars.

The rationing of gasoline, which had once been thought of as a remote possibility, has turned out, on the contrary, to be extremely severe. Up to the first of July, three gallons per week has been granted in the Eastern States for private cars not required for urgent business.

It is doubtful, the periodical declares, if this rationing can be maintained, as the railroads at present are only transporting half of the oil requirements for those States.

Then it goes on to quote the statement made by Admiral Harold Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in European waters, in London when he admitted that the sinking of ships outnumbered new constructions. The possibility is alluded that this state of affairs will continue throughout the whole of 1942.

Detroit was thrown into consternation recently, says Time in conclusion, when reports claiming that all automobile forms and presses are to be utilized as scrap iron.

Production of steel had dropped from 7,392,911 tons in March to 7,122,313 tons in April, due to the necessary repairs being carried out in the steel works.

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FLAMES ENVELOPE SEBASTOPOL AS FURIOUS AERIAL ATTACKS BY GERMAN PLANES CONTINUE

Defending Soviet Army Now Faces Certain Annihilation

HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE

German Ground Forces Land On Taman Peninsula and Capture Anapo

RUSSIANS ADMIT SETBACK

Domei

BERLIN, June 10.—Extensive fires are raging and huge columns of smoke mushrooming overhead darken the city of Sebastopol, the Soviet Army's last grasp on the Crimean Peninsula, as German planes increasingly are raining bombs almost night and day on the heart of the city and on important port facilities, according to a German News Agency report quoting German military sources.

Although the Soviet army is continuing its resistance, serious difficulties are being encountered in the transportation of supplies over the sea lanes, the life line of the defenders, because of the destruction of harbor works.

Serious damage, moreover has been caused to the Soviet Army's airfield, the report added.

Anapo Is Captured

Domei

VICHY, June 10.—German troops have landed on the Taman peninsula on the opposite shore of the Crimean Peninsula and have occupied the important Black Sea port of Anapo on the Caucasian coast, according to a Havas report received here from Ankara today.

Anapo is the Black Sea terminus of the railroad leading to Stalingrad across the Caucasus.

Hand to Hand Fighting

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Bitter hand-to-hand fighting now is being waged around Sebastopol between German and Soviet Army troops as the struggle steadily is being intensified around the beleaguered Soviet city, according to the British Broadcasting Corporation which quoted a Moscow dispatch.

The skies above Sebastopol are filled with German and Soviet planes locked in aerial combats, the report said, adding that German dive-bombers repeatedly are raiding Soviet Army lines and strafing the Soviet troops.

Meanwhile, the Red Star, the official organ of the Red Army, reportedly has revealed that the situation steadily is becoming serious due to what is termed relentless German pressure, but that the Soviet Army is continuing its determined fighting against a superior German army.

Planes Aid Attack

Domei

BERLIN, June 10.—German land and air forces actively engaged on all fronts have obtained remarkable war results, the High Command announced today.

On the Western Front, in the Sebastopol sector, German land troops effectively supported by the Luftwaffe, succeeded in capturing several fortifications after severe fighting.

During local operations southeast of Lake Ilmen, 483 enemy machine-gun emplacements were smashed between June 3 and 6.

On the Wolchow front, spirited enemy attacks against a bridgehead were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the German soldiers.

In intense tank fighting, 24 enemy tanks were demolished on June 8 and 9.

On the North African front, heavy clashes are raging. Enemy counter-attacks were frustrated and considerable damages were inflicted on the enemy.

The German air force last night attacked Great Yarmouth, on the eastern shore of England, and dropped bombs of heavy caliber.

German submarines in United States waters, meanwhile, sank eight merchant ships totaling 41,000 tons as well as a guard ship and damaged another large merchant vessel.

Off the Canadian coast, two fishing cutters were sunk.

Soviets Lack Planes

Domei

LISBON, June 9.—Intensified German offensive on Sebastopol, the last defensive point of the Russian armies in Crimea is increasing with German land, air, and sea forces, working in unison, according to a war correspondent's report to the "Red Star" today.

The correspondent said, this is

(Continued on Page 2)

Britain Blackouts 2 S. African Cities; N.S.W. Also Affected

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Blackouts were enforced in Durban, important port city on the eastern coast of South Africa, and also in Petermaritzberg, to the northwest of Durban, throughout the night of June 9, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Durban. The British army and navy authorities in South Africa refuse to disclose the reason for the step, confining their statements to the remark that the measure was taken "in order to cope with an emergency situation."

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The Australian Government on June 8 ordered a general blackout in an area 1,900 kilometers in length and 100 kilometers in width along the coast of New South Wales in view of the possible repetition of an attack by the Japanese submarines, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

BRITISH ARE ROUTED IN AFRICAN FIGHTING

Suffer Heavy Damage in Big Tank Clashes on Marmarica Front

LOSE SEVEN MORE PLANES

De Gaullist Troops in Bir Hacheim Sector Also Suffer Reverses

Domei

ROME, June 10.—Italian land and air forces were engaged actively on all fronts, the High Command announced today.

On various sectors of Marmarica, in Libya, tank clashes are being fought and Italian tanks are inflicting heavy damage to the enemy despite his superiority in number.

The Italian Air Force, after intense fighting without suffering any damage, downed 14 Curtiss planes. Seven additional British planes were shot down by units of the German Air Force and two were demolished by anti-aircraft guns.

British planes, meanwhile, bombed Tarent but inflicted only small damage. Several private houses were destroyed but no casualties resulted. Anti-aircraft guns busily were engaged in driving off the enemy and two British bombers were downed.

De Gaullists Routed

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—The de Gaullist forces at the Libyan front, subjected to mass shelling of the German-Italian combined forces since last night in the battle in the Bir Hacheim sector, have been thrown into great confusion, according to British reports reaching here from Cairo.

In attacking the defenses of the de Gaullist forces, the German-Italian forces resorted to a new strategy. The Axis forces first concentrated fire on the enemy forces and then launched a charge with tank and infantry units, thus routing the enemy.

The heavy guns which the German forces are using on the Bir Hacheim front are very powerful with their caliber measuring 105 millimeters.

The German-Italian forces in North Africa include many mechanized infantry units which are continuing furious onslaughts on the de Gaullist forces.

Bir Hacheim is a key point for a southward advance toward Tobruk, strategic point in North Africa. The de Gaullist forces there, cat's paws of the British forces, are being made the target of fierce attacks by the German-Italian forces.

BURMA ORGANIZATION SET

Preparatory Body Headed by Ex-Premier Starts Work

With necessary arrangements completed, the Preparatory Committee for Organization of the Central Administration led by Dr. Ba Maw began reconstruction activities for Burma, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Burma, says Domei.

As its first activity the Committee will select those who will fulfill duties as governors of the various Burmese States.

FASCIST AIR FORCE BAGS 2,513 PLANES IN TWO-YEAR PERIOD

Enemy Warships Attacked and Sunk During Same Span Total 34

70,050 AERIAL COMBATS

Air Ministry Announces Full Results From Time Italy Entered War

Domei

ROME, June 10.—Today being the second anniversary of Italy's participation in the European War, the Air Ministry announced that the Italian Air Force during the past two years has destroyed 2,513 enemy planes, of which, 1,280 were shot down in combat, 499 destroyed on the ground, and 784 shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Beside the above number, another 809 enemy planes are believed to have been destroyed during the same period, the Air Ministry said, adding that in this two year period, Italian aircraft engaged in as many as 70,050 combats against enemy planes.

344,614 Bombs Dropped

The number of hours flown by Italian aircraft in the past two years period totaled 298,537 hours. During this time, Italian planes dropped 344.614 bombs, it was said.

The number of enemy warships attacked and sunk by Italian aircraft reached 34 and the number of enemy ships damaged totaled 151, it was announced.

The total of enemy merchantmen attacked and sunk during the two years reached 72 while as many as 81 enemy merchantmen were damaged by Italian aircraft, according to the announcement.

Gayda Gives Views

Domei

ROME, June 9.—Italy's fighting power has been doubled during the past two years of war and she is firmly determined to fight the current war hand in hand with Germany and Japan until the ultimate victory is won, it was declared by Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia in an editorial comment on the eve of the second anniversary of Italy's participation in the current war.

Mr. Gayda wrote::

"During the past two years Italy has been fighting the war with a dauntless spirit and its fighting power has now been doubled.

"Italy is firmly determined to cast in its lot with Japan and Germany and to fight out the war in close cooperation with them until the final victory is attained.

"Whatever destruction the enemy may wreak within Italy, she will not yield one iota, for Italy's single-minded determination is to fight out the war to a victorious end.

Meantime, the Giornale d'Italia announced the brilliant war results obtained by Italy as follows: the total number of enemy merchantmen sunk by the Italian navy during the period from June 10, 1940, to May 31 this year, 129 or a total of 906,590 gross tons; total number of enemy merchantmen sunk by the Italian Air Force, 63 or 402,000 gross tons.

Italy's losses are reported by the Giornale d'Italia as 1,954 killed, 2,776 wounded, 8,750 missing, making a grand total of 3,480.

NEW RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOUNDED IN NORTH CHINA

Establishment of New East Asia and Public Welfare Promotion Aimed

Domei

PEKING, June 9.—The North China Collective Research Institute was formally founded here today following an inaugural meeting held at the Chinchengtien (former Palace) under the chairmanship of Wang I-tang.

The object of the newly-created institute is to strive for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Sphere and for the promotion of public welfare.

It is a juridical person capitalized at ¥2,000,000, to be equally shouldered by Japan and China. Wang Yin-tai and Michio Izawa have been appointed respectively to the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors. Other officials, include 10 directors and one executive.

2 U.S. Dirigibles Collide

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—Twelve were killed and one injured when two big dirigibles collided on Monday night during a test flight off Manasquan, on the New Jersey coast near New York, according to a Lakehurst report received here today.

Premier at Training School

Ever thinking of the welfare of the people, Japan's popular Premier, General Hideki Tojo, spared an hour from his official duties to jaunt over to Kodaira village, Tokyo Prefecture, on Thursday to inspect the Eastern National Labor Training Institute sponsored by the Welfare Ministry. After witnessing a mass gymnastic exercise participated in by 930 brawny men from Hokkaido and elsewhere, who are training for a new vocation, the Premier exhorted these men to remember that whatever they do, their services play an important role behind the home front. Photo shows the Premier congratulating one of the men for his good work at the institute.

BRITAIN LOSES HOPE OF HELP FROM INDIA

Move Said Planned to Send Troops to Fight on Big Scale There

RELATIONS VERY TENSE

Gandhi and Nehru Remain Adamant in Policy of Non-Cooperation

Asahi Service

ZURICH, June 10.—The Exchange Telegraph distributed the other day a report to the effect that if Britain is to send troops across the ocean to fight in India on a large scale, it will be necessary to use all the ports and harbors of India as points for disembarkation.

This report is highly suggestive.

For one thing, it shows that Britain has definitely given up all hope of having the people of India aid it in the war and that it is becoming resigned to the belief that it will have to take a position wherein the British themselves will have to do the defending of India.

The relationship of Britain with India, according to competent observers here, is best illustrated by the very curious phenomenon that the people of India as a whole are becoming more violently anti-British each day as there is a strengthening of the military establishments maintained by Britain in India.

It is two months since Sir Stafford Cripps returned to England from his abortive mission to India.

Headache for Britain

The interval was a series of un-

(Continued on Page 2)

COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND SERIOUS

Walk-Outs Spread Rapidly to All Isles—Munitions Plants Affected

GOVERNMENT'S HANDS TIED

Mediation Attempt Futile—Army and Air Force Mobilize Men to Work Mines

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Despite the frantic efforts being made to quell them, walk-outs in Britain are rapidly spreading. The situation in the coal mines is very serious and now the munitions factories have to cope with a similar problem.

Greatly alarmed, Government officials as well as leaders of the Labor Union have resorted to various conciliatory measures but to no avail. On the contrary, the strikes are fast spreading to the whole of the British Isles.

Sabotage in the mines is also reported, an article to this effect being carried in the Daily Telegraph, which also said that in the northern areas of England, 20,000 miners are about to go on strike. Some of the workers concerned are boys, who have recently finished public schools.

The Daily Mail, meanwhile, declared that the walk-outs have finally spread to the munitions factories in northern England, greatly hampering the production of military requirements.

Meanwhile, Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, has made an all-out effort to check

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

RESHUFFLE SEEN IN BRITISH GENERAL STAFF

LISBON, June 11.—Explaining that a change would insure closer cooperation between the Ministries of War and Supply, a reorganization of the General Staff was announced in the British House of Commons yesterday.

COAL STOCK IN BRITAIN GOING DOWN

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—Opening the House of Commons debate on the coal problem, Sir John Anderson, president of the council, told the members that the production was fast going down, but the consumption is rapidly rising, causing a gradual decline in stocks. "We must appeal for people's voluntary economy before enforcing rationing," he said, "and stabilize manpower at the same time."

AMERICANS PANICKY OVER JAPANESE LANDING ON ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—News of the Japanese landing on the Aleutian Islands has shocked American circles here, particularly because this is the first occasion in modern history that the American continent has been invaded by foreign troops. "The United States now has to pay for having dissipated her strength on the seven seas and for neglecting protection of the American continent itself," these circles said. Meanwhile, Argentine papers, quoting an American dispatch, said that Admirals of the United States navy have recommended the press to be more reserved in their optimism regarding the battles at Midway and Dutch Harbor.

PRESS OF GERMANY, SWEDEN, FINLAND LAUDS NIPPON NAVY

Papers Amazed by Startling Victories in Dutch Harbor And Midway Regions

NEWS GETS BIG PLAY-UP

Japan Has Dealt Coup de Grace To United States, Comments Helsinki Journal

Domei

BERLIN June 10.—German vernaculars are unanimous in praising the spectacular feat of the Japanese Forces in the Aleutian Islands and Midway which was made public by an Imperial Headquarters' announcement issued on Wednesday afternoon.

The Berliner Nachtausgabe declared that the battle took place in the heart of the Pacific and in the northern part, a distance of approximately 3,000 kilometers between the two battlegrounds.

According to a statement issued by Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the American Pacific Fleet, the paper continued, a vengeance was wrought on the Japanese Navy for the American debacle at Pearl Harbor at the outset of the war, but the fact remains that both the battle at Hawaii and Midway and Dutch Harbor was the result of the Japanese offensive.

American Losses Heavy

Even if the American navy had succeeded in sinking one Japanese aircraft carrier against their loss of two, the same paper pointed out, the United States lost a total of 120 airplanes whereas those which failed to return so far is only 35 on the Japanese side.

If such can be termed as a revenge, the American interpretation of the word "vengeance" means very little, the journal concluded.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, on the other hand, stated that the United States Navy Department has been concealing the real phase of the battle off Midway from the public so that the people, in general, were intoxicated with unwarranted optimism.

However, the same paper continued, an announcement issued by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters disclosed that the Japanese operation did not stop at Midway, but it also involved the American naval base at Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands.

This, indeed, must have caused a great repercussion among the public, particularly because the whole world, even the Japanese for that matter, did not dream that the operation was carried out on such a large scale.

Moreover, the paper said, the Japanese damage was relatively small as compared with the great area and the gigantic strategy involved.

Meanwhile, the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung said that the Japanese Forces finally attacked Dutch Harbor, a vital American base in the north, from which the United States had been planning no doubt to raid the Japanese mainland.

U.S. Had Built Bases

During the year before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the journal went on, the United States had established air bases at several points in the Aleutian Islands with the object of utilizing them in their attempt to carry out the much talked-about offensive operation.

Before the "attacking spirit" of the Japanese people, however, the plan had ended in a miserable failure, chalking up another list in a long string of American defeats in the current war, the paper added.

Prominent space is being devoted by Helsinki papers to the latest victories scored by the Imperial Japanese Navy, according to a D.N.B. report from the Finnish capital, which adds that this is indicative of the absolute reliance being placed by these journals on information from Japan.

The Ajan Suunta, leading morning paper in Helsinki, in its top article declared that Japan has dealt coup de grace to the United States while the Turan said that Japan "has removed her veil," the report said.

Termed Historic Event

Domei

BERNE, June 10.—Japan's occupation of key points of strategical importance is a historic event marking the first advance of the Asiatic forces to American territory, was the unanimous opinion entertained by well-informed quarters and military commentators here.

They opine that the Japanese capture of the Aleutians has greatly strengthened Japan's strategical position in the Pacific war area and completely up-rooted the principal outposts of the United States to attack Japan from the north, and finally exposed Alaska and Canada to

(Continued on Page 2)

3,000 CHIANG TROOPS KILLED IN SMASHING JAPANESE DRIVE ACROSS TAHSING MOUNTAINS

Santiago Postpones Action Against Axis; To Uphold Neutrality

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—As a result of an agreement reached between Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, and the leaders of the Social Party today, the Chilean Government has decided to postpone any concrete step to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, according to a dispatch received here from Santiago today. With the political crisis in Chile centering around its relations with the Axis eliminated, it is understood that Chile, like Argentina, will adhere to absolute neutrality.

ROOSEVELT EXCITED BY NEW NAVAL LOSS

President Promptly Convenes Special Session of Pacific War Council

AMERICA BLINDFOLDED

Japan's Lightning Maneuvers Shocks U.S.—Aleutian Defeat Seen Significant

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Greatly perturbed by the Japanese announcement of the war results of the Aleutian and Midway operations, President Roosevelt today convened a special session of the Pacific War Council at the White House, according to information received here from Washington.

Summoned to the White House were British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax, Canadian Minister Long, External Affairs Minister of Australia, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Netherlands' Minister to Washington John Loudon, Chungking's Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, and other diplomatic representatives of the anti-Axis Powers, the dispatch from Washington said, adding that no announcement was made regarding the outcome of the Pacific War Council.

Latest Reports Discussed

The dispatch, however, further stated that New Zealand Minister Nash said after the council that the conferees exchanged views on the basis of the latest news of war developments.

According to a telegram from Buenos Aires, the announcement by the Imperial Japanese Headquarters of the Aleutian and Midway operations created the following impressions in the United States:

1. The Japanese Navy is concentrating its attacks on strategical key points both in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and in view of the swift maneuvers of the Japanese Navy no forecast can be made as to which way Japan will move next.
2. Should the Aleutian Group, the northern gateway to the United States, fall into the hands of Japan, the communication lines between the United States and Europe in the northern Pacific will be intercepted, thereby greatly hindering the joint operations of the anti-Axis Powers.
3. The United States' defense lines in the Pacific have to be drawn back, and in view of the imminent danger now facing Midway, the United States navy will have to adopt a decentralized defense strategy which is liable to weaken further the fighting power of the United States.

Bitter Criticism Feared

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Although the State Department was informed that the American base of Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands was subjected to violent onslaughts by the Japanese Forces, he was not in a position to make any definite statement on the Aleutian Islands due to lack of official reports, declared Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, at his press conference today, it was reported here from Washington.

In fear of bitter public criticism, the White House authorities refrained from making any responsible statement as regards the announcement of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters which has revealed the intensive Japanese attacks on the Aleutian Islands and Midway, the Washington message disclosed.

Trying to Hide Losses

Unwarranted optimism harbored by the public is causing confusion among the American high officials who have been trying desperately to conceal the true phase of the latest Japanese success in the Aleutian Islands, according to an international telephone report to the

(Continued on Page 2)

Fierce Operations Are Launched Against Communists

BATTLE IN FULL SWING

Other Imperial Units Spread Tight Cordon Around 24th Chiang Group Army

ANOTHER BIG PUSH SEEN

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON SHANSI-HOPEI-HONAN BORDER, June 11.—Spirited Japanese outflanking operations against the 10,000 troops of the Communist forces commanded by Liu Po-chang are now in full swing in the mountainous region of the Tahsing range.

As a consequence of the successful Japanese campaign, some 2,942 enemy troops were found dead on the battlefield and more than 1,900 prisoners were taken by the Japanese Forces up to yesterday.

The trophies of war seized by the Japanese in the same sector included some 54 heavy and light machine-guns, 10 trench mortars, 1,112 revolvers, 68 automatic rifles and 3,640 mines.

During the operations, the Japanese Army demolished numerous enemy installations, including powder magazines, 26 clothing depots, 11 armories, four spinning mills, 15 provisions depots, and three munitions depots.

Big Drive Expected

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN NORTH HONAN, June 11.—The Fukui, Yoshida, Aoyagi and Yasuo detachments of the Japanese Army, which commenced furious drives at midnight yesterday, are now stretching a tight dragnet around some 10,000 strong of the 24th Chungking Group Army of the Hopeh-Chahar War Zone.

As the Chungking troops are marauding the area north of Lin-hsien, which is the enemy's concentration base in north Honan Province, spirited annihilative operations are expected to be carried out soon by the Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, steadily narrowing their adamantine cordon around the newly-formed 5th Brigade of the Sino-Communist forces under the command of Liu Po-cheng, separate Japanese columns are now staging intensive onsets to mop up the Red troops who are entrenched in the towering Tahsing Mountains bordering Shansi and Honan provinces.

Engineering Corps Active

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH CHINA June 11.—Unbending efforts of the Japanese engineering corps now operating along the Canton-Hankow Railways, should be most appreciated by the 100,000,000 people of Japan for their painstaking activities are being made for the purpose of helping the smashing thrusts of various Japanese columns against the Chungking forces.

Along the length of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Chungking troops forcibly employed Chinese residents in the neighborhood to dig numerous ground traps to demolish bridges in order to retard the sweeping Japanese drive.

However, the dauntless Japanese troops kept on their amazingly speedy advance, sometimes skirting around hills and mountains and sometimes defying muddy streams, aided by the Japanese engineering units which energetically engaged in reconstructing damaged bridges and roads.

Furthermore, on the shoulders of the engineering corps rest the weighty mission of keeping the commissary lines open for the Japanese columns.

For this purpose, intense activities are being made by the engineering units to repair speedily damaged commissary routes in defiance of the scorching heat or torrential rains.

Traversing through hilly areas, the barracks of the engineering units move from one place to another reconstructing roads. Transportation corps follow them.

When a road is repaired a group of draughthorses begin advance. With the road widened a little more after the passage of the draught-horse unit, a group of horses pulling carts march onward. As the road is further widened a truck unit rolls ahead.

However, part of the engineering corps is forced to engage again in repairing the road, because large transportation corps usually impairs it as they move on. In this way the engineering soldiers covered with sweat, mud and grease continue painstaking work for the purpose of accelerating the evermoving drive of the Japanese Forces in South China.

MANILA TO RESUME REGULAR BUS LINES

Japanese Military Authorities Permit Alcohol to Replace Gasoline as Fuel

Domei

MANILA, June 11.—Bus service in and around Manila, once drastically curtailed by the dearth of gasoline will resume their scheduled runs tomorrow through the efforts of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, which instituted the use of alcohol to replace gasoline as the motive power.

Combined into the Philippine Bus Transportation Association, members are now under the supervision of the transportation division of the Philippine Administration and will operate at their fixed rates.

For the time being, bus operation will be restricted to the area in and around Manila.

With both land and marine communications between Manila, Vizcaya, and Mindanao Islands being rapidly restored, all the enterprises owned by the former Government of the Philippines are now about to resume their activities, thereby greatly increasing food production of the Archipelago, it was learned today.

Of the State corporations of the Philippines, the National Coconut Corporation and the National Development Corporation are already engaged in the work of restoring the agricultural industry under the tutelage of the Japanese Military Administration.

Banks and other State-owned corporations in Manila have already succeeded in contacting their branch offices in Vizcaya and Mindanao Islands and have made arrangements to send their representatives to their branches in these islands, it is understood, while Cebu Portland Cement Corporation and the National Development Corporation have already decided upon the number of officials and workers to be sent to their cement and packing plants in Cebu and Kapiz.

These corporations are also planning to send a large number of workers to Mindanao and Cotabato Islands where there are vast agricultural fields.

Roosevelt Excited By New Naval Loss

(Continued From Page 1)

Asahi from its Buenos Aires correspondent on Wednesday, reports Domei.

No news has been revealed in connection with the latest accomplishment of the Japanese Forces in the Aleutian Islands save that of a lone paper of a Spanish interest, which carried the announcement issued by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters.

On June 3, however, the vernaculars broke the news that the Japanese Air Units raided Dutch Harbor in Unalaska, which was followed by an article relative to a big naval engagement in the vicinity of Midway Island, which, the papers claimed, ended in a "victory" for the American navy.

Optimism in U.S. Unwarranted

This false propaganda, the correspondent said, gave rise to an unfounded optimism among the American public so that the Government officials, in order to check further rise in this tendency, warned that though the Japanese Navy sustained considerable damage, the situation does not warrant too much optimism.

As a first step toward breaking the bad news of the occupation of the Aleutian Islands by the Japanese Forces, the correspondent continued, a Reuter dispatch from New York stated that the fight is still continuing.

Regarding the battle off Midway, however, the Government has been shouting far and wide for they have succeeded, at last, in sinking at least one Japanese Aircraft Carrier.

At any rate, when the truth is finally known in connection with the Japanese landing in the Aleutian Islands, the detrimental effect on the American public will, it is believed, be very great.

Excitedly Enforce Blackout

When the Japanese Air Units thrice bombed the American Naval base in Dutch Harbor, the highly excited officials of the Government immediately enforced light control in the whole of the western coast of the United States, disrupting, at the same time, the radio broadcast and wireless services.

Despite the groundless propaganda spread desperately by the American officials, however, the correspondent concluded, the people in Argentina are keeping a calm attitude, watching the situation in its true light as they are now fully aware of the method of American propaganda.

Meanwhile, during a telephone conversation with its special correspondent stationed at Berlin, the Asahi learned that the news of the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Forces at Dutch Harbor and Midway was announced over a special broadcast to the whole of Germany.

Asked about the effect of the Japanese announcement on the German public, the correspondent said that the official repercussion is yet unavailable for the news was broadcast specially from the High Command only about 20 minutes ago.

U.S. Exaggerates Result

The special announcement of the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor and Midway was made in the same manner as employed in revealing the sinking of the Prince of Wales, and Repulse, and the overwhelming Japanese victory on the Coral Sea, etc.

The Anglo-American broadcast regarding the naval encounter off Midway was first made on June 5, and since then, they had been daily exaggerating the war results, the scribe said, but all the while, the Japanese side had been observing strict silence, causing apprehension among the Japanese residents here more or less.

However, he continued, with the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters disclosing yet another success, the depressive atmosphere has been blasted away completely, and every one is in the highest of spirits, expressing, at the same time, deep appreciation for those who laid down their lives for the cause of the State in these battles.

Following a brief interruption, the correspondent said, that he had just received the first evening edition, in which, a banner headline said: "Japanese Forces Effect a Hurricane Landing on the Aleutian Islands."

The paper went on to say that the attack on this northern base has vital significance in that it indicates Japan's real strategic advance, the correspondent stated, adding, that the landing thus effected is being watched with close interest by the German public, which is eagerly waiting for further developments.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, June 12, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Military Administration in the South

CHUGAI—The fact that not only are the southern inhabitants extending a warm welcome to the Japanese Forces but that they are even cooperating voluntarily clearly indicates their jubilation over the newly acquired freedom from a century-old slavery to Anglo-American nations. It also manifests their inner hopes for their future in the Common Prosperity Sphere of the Greater East Asia bloc.

It is common in human nature to look sympathetically toward the vanquished if, of course, they have been treating the so-called ruled classes with some consideration, but there is not a single sign of regret on the expression of the native inhabitants in showing the exit to the defeated countries. All these can be traced to one factor—maltreatment and maladministration on the part of the America-Britain-Dutch camp.

It is hardly necessary to say that the authorities of the Japanese military administration have taken all these points into consideration in outlining the sagacious measures for the management of the Southern Regions. Herein lies the reason why the native inhabitants are enthusiastically according collaboration on their own accord.

One mistake in putting these plans into practice, it must be noted, might lead to unfavorable consequences. Therefore, the necessity of exercising the greatest discretion in the future is only too clear. In this sense, however, we are hoping that such apprehension will be reduced to a blank point as the days go by.

New System of Commissioners

KOKUMIN—The names of 375 Commissioners to the Cabinet and Ministries have been published. Diet members form the great majority of the Commissioners. There is nothing remarkable about this. The creation of the system of Commissioners was the natural outcome of the policy which was followed in giving the support of the Government to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association which was organized following the general election.

The attitude of the Government toward the Diet is such as to cause us to expect that the Commissioners will use every care not to give the public the slightest cause to suspect that they are in unholy league with the Government officials.

The Diet is quite independent of the Government. By seeing that the distinction of the Diet and Government is maintained, the Government will be true to the spirit of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Sructure for which the Government and people are striving.

Aid-Rule Body Reorganized

MIYAKO—The reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was the object of the Government since the formation of the present Tojo Cabinet. It was finally decided to be effected in the Cabinet meeting which was held on May 15, after the matter had been taken into full consideration and carefully discussed by those concerned.

Needless to say, the purpose of reorganizing the Association was to bring about close collaboration between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society which was organized sometime ago, in fulfilling the very mission on which the Association has set out. Thus only can a solid and sound national structure, which would enable Japan to carry on successfully the current War of Greater Asia, be brought about.

Following the reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it has been divided into five departments, namely, general office, training, practice, Asiatic development and research for the purpose of facilitating its work.

Furthermore, it has been decided to organize a control commission which will be made to serve as a medium in establishing liaison with all the organizations which are more or less connected with the work of the Association.

In fact, the organization of this control commission is considered by all as being a progressive factor in advancing the work of the Association. Not only this, but the institution of the training and practice departments is also considered essential.

With the establishment of this training department, all those connected with the work of the Association may, through proper and pertinent training, be able to discharge the respective duties imposed on them.

As for the practice department, it is imperative that each detail of the monumental work of the Association be put into practice. It is for this reason that the department has been brought into being.

With these departments established to coordinate and facilitate the work of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it is believed that the mission on which the Association has set out can readily be fulfilled.

Flames Envelope Sebastopol After Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

the fifth day of German attack, and they are now launching their third offensive with tanks and planes. The Soviet forces are resisting stubbornly as their defense stiffens, the Red Star reporter revealed, adding, the Germans are sending up reserves to the fronts, and the battles are mounting in ferocity and intensity.

Meanwhile a Reuter dispatch said that Sebastopol naval base has large stores filled with quantities of munitions besides having amazing underground arms factories. But due to the lack of aircraft, the Red Army will suffer heavily, the Reuter dispatch predicted, adding it will not be long before Sebastopol falls.

Press of Germany, Sweden, Finland Lauds Nippon Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

the imminent danger of Japanese air raids.

Swedish Press Amazed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—A three-day Anglo-American press campaign regarding their claims of victories in the naval battle off Midway completely ended as the Imperial Japanese Headquarters made the announcement which was prominently displayed in the Swedish press this evening.

This communique has left in the public mind here no doubt about the smashing successes the Japanese Naval Units scored against the American forces.

Britain Loses Hope Of Help From India

(Continued From Page 1)

successful attempts by British officials and Indian sympathizers of Britain to have India stand at the side of the Anglo-American combine.

It was the lot of the Ex-Premier of Madras to be expelled from the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party for his efforts to influence Indian opinion favorably for Britain which is taboo to a growing number of inhabitants in India.

This ex-Premier got it into his head shortly after the departure of the Cripps mission for home to promote the establishment of a government in India in which all the minority groups in that country would be represented. He broached the project at the general meeting of the Indian National Congress. He did not stop there.

Although he is an adherent of Hinduism, he went the length of insisting on an independent country for Mohammedans. In this move he was clearly influenced by the president of the Indian Muslim League who is responsible for the so-called Pakistan plan.

It was his advocacy of an independent country for the Mohammedans which aroused the ire of the leaders of the National Congress Party which is working assiduously for a reconciliation between the Hindus and Mohammedans in India, and his ejection from the Working Committee of the party speedily came. His plan was denounced by its opponents as of a piece with the plan for settlement of the Indian question with which Cripps had come to India.

Gandhi's Power Increases

Of late, the National Congress Party has been coming under more and more under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, the most popular leader of India in the present most critical moment in the life of India.

The Mahatma is opposed to the use of violence and advocates non-cooperation with aggressor countries.

There is nothing about the Mahatma's thoughts which could be reconciled to the British ideal to have India resist positively the foes of Britain.

Even casual observers of the conditions of India today will not fail to gain an impression that each day India, or the Indian masses, are drifting farther away from Britain which is exerting efforts to induce India to enter the war on its side.

Reports, originating almost for a certainty in sources unsympathetic to India, have been circulating for some time, alleging that there is a gap, almost impossible to bridge over, between Mahatma Gandhi, on one side, and Nehru and Azaz, leaders of the National Congress Party, on the other. The visit paid by Mr. Nehru to the Mahatma at Wardha on May 25, demonstrated to the entire world that there was absolutely no foundation in these rumors.

Mr. Nehru called again on the Mahatma on June 7.

Full Accord Probable

After this second talk between the two leaders of India, observers, unless they are helplessly biased, cannot possibly believe that there is anything to prevent the Indian leaders from seeing eye to eye.

The second Gandhi-Nehru meeting was the result of an invitation Mr. Nehru received from President Roosevelt to come to America to talk matters over with him and if it was possible reach an agreement which would end the condition in which both America and Britain are rapidly losing their influence with the Indian masses.

World interest was aroused by this second meeting of the two foremost leaders of India. To many observers the future of India hinged on the outcome of the meeting.

As had been expected by observers initiated into Indian affairs, Mr. Nehru did not go to America, to the great disappointment of President Roosevelt and others interested in an India fighting side by side with Britain and its allies.

From that meeting, Mahatma Gandhi impressed the world as one whose spiritual and political influence over the people of India is unequaled.

Mahatma Gandhi had been thinking of leading a retired life for a fairly long while. Then the War of Greater East Asia came. With it a change came over the position of Britain in East Asia.

Sees Chance to Act

The Mahatma's quick eye saw that the time had arrived for Britain to get out of Asia.

His famous statement giving the reasons for his opposition to the idea of Britain remaining in India followed quickly.

The Mahatma's opposition to Britain is deep-seated. His firm attitude against the Cripps plan for settlement of the Indian question is a matter of general knowledge.

Remembering the consistency with which the Mahatma has opposed Britain and in view of the recent reports telling of an intention on his part to sponsor a movement for eliminating vicious British influences from India, it is hard to dismiss as unfounded the report carried by the Neue Zuricher Zeitung that during his meeting with Cripps he asked Britain to give India the right to negotiate a separate peace with the foes of Britain.

According to an article in the British weekly review Spectator by a noted correspondent who saw the Mahatma sometime after the latter's meeting with Cripps, the correspondent learned from Mr. Gandhi that the report of the German newspaper was true, and that the Indian leader is very violently opposed to Anglo-American operations in the Pacific. The newspaper puts into the Mahatma's mouth remarks to the effect that India would not take part in discussions on post-war construction unless Japan, Germany, and an independent Africa were included in them.

OKUMURA MAPS OUT CHINA AFFAIR WEEK

Intensive Campaign to Start From July 1 Lasting 8 Days

An intensive campaign will be launched throughout the Japanese Empire to reemphasize the significance of the China Affair and at the same time to reiterate the aim of the current war which is to destroy the United States and Britain, reports Domei.

This campaign begins on July 1, lasting for eight days in commemorating the fifth anniversary of the China Affair, which falls on July 7 and the Imperial Rescript Observance Day on July 8, according to a plan explained by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Cabinet Board of Information, at the regular meeting of the Vice-Ministers on Thursday.

Mr. Okumura said that the period will be observed as China Affair Week.

The Vice-President of the Information Board asked for the support of all Vice-Ministers in order to carry the projected campaign through successfully.

Mr. Okumura stated the program will be as follows:

1. Those ceremonial functions which marked the anniversary of the China Affair in the past will not be held, but the campaign will be devoted solely to emphasize the historic significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

2. To recall the China Affair, which led to the Greater East Asia War, and to stress that a successful settlement of the China Affair, together with the reconstruction of the southern regions and the destruction of the United States and Britain, which is absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of the aim of the present war.

At the same time, efforts will be directed to let the people know the fact that through the constant endeavors made by the Imperial Forces in China during the past five years, the constructive undertakings have steadily progressed in China, which constitutes a pivotal factor in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, to express thanks to the Imperial Forces, and further to renew the determination to foster and strengthen the National Government at Nanking.

Services for Fliers Held

Domei

MANILA, June 11.—Funeral services for the Army pilots who were killed in the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor operations were solemnly held this morning at the Nicholas Airfield with the attendance of an undisclosed commander and other high Army officers.

Army in East Indies to Teach Malayan to Men To Facilitate Construction of New Order

The knowledge of native languages being absolutely necessary to facilitate the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia the Japanese Army in the East Indies has recently decided to conduct a short course on the Malayan language. Over 10 representatives from each army unit are required to attend the course. The graduates of the course are to be organized into a "Malayan Language Study Corps," says a Rangoon dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

The course is to start on June 10 and will last for two months, during which time the attendants will be prohibited from speaking even one word of Japanese. Upon graduation they are to become teachers of the Malayan language in each unit. In the future it is expected that there will be many Japanese soldiers speaking Malayan as well as any native.

Knowledge of the Japanese language is spreading rapidly among the inhabitants of the Southern Regions, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese soldiers and the enthusiasm of the native people.

The zeal of the Burmese in their study of the Japanese language is manifested in the great demand for the book, "A Short Course on Japanese Conversation," and in the popularization of such Japanese words as "Arigato" and "Irashaimase."

Language School Opens

At Rangoon a Japanese Language School was opened on the site of the St. Gabriel High School. The commander of the troops is the principal, and Tenzui Ueda, professor of Koyasan Priests' University, Shuei Nishiyama, teacher of Shukutoku Girls' High School in Aichi Prefecture, and Eiji Terada, teacher of Omi Girls High School in Shiga Prefecture, are acting as teachers.

About 550 pupils have been chosen out of over 1,000 applicants, and they have been divided into three sections, namely; sections for men, and small boys. The pupils, some as old as 60 and some as young as eight years of age are drilled in "a i u e o."

In Batavia, the Military Administration opened a Japanese Language School on June 5, for the purpose of training young men and women as leaders of the native people. The applicants far exceeded the fixed number of 400 men and 200 women, the ages ranging between 12 to 25. Among the 430 women are 40 Chinese women. They were all so eager that they could hardly wait for the opening day. The officers in charge of the school were surprised to find the class room filled with students at 8 a.m., one and a half hour before the fixed time.

Coal Miners' Strike In England Serious

(Continued From Page 1)

the strikes but his exertions have proved fruitless.

Tommies to Work Mines

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Already 6,600 men have been supplied by the army to man Britain's coal mines as 25,000 miners had to change their occupation due to physical incapacity which has been a serious factor in the decline of Britain's coal output, Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Privy Council, revealed to the House of Commons during the course of his explanation of the Government's plan to control the coal industry.

Meanwhile 1,100 men in the British air force are being discharged from service, Sir John added, intimating that they, too, are to be flung into the breach to meet the emergency.

Sir John further revealed in his survey of actual conditions in England's coal industry that 30,000 workers have been transferred to the mines from other industries while a total of 7,000 men is expected to be the army's quota of labor supply.

It cannot be denied that the miners' spiritual element has an important bearing in the matter of output, the Lord President continued, adding that the way has been cleared for checking the decline in production by re-organizing medical facilities.

'Conservation by restricting consumption has been decided upon, Sir John added, revealing that aside from the absolutely necessary field of consumption, the supply of coal will be terminated.

"If we can conserve 6,000,000 tons of coal by restricting household consumption, we may be able to maintain the supply of coal to necessary fields," he revealed. "Adequate preparations are being made for a ticket system in distribution of coal, although it is hoped that the measure will not have to be taken."

U.S. TO RECLAIM RUBBER

Nation-Wide Drive Planned to Make Survey of Stocks

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—A nation-wide drive to reclaim rubber within the United States will be launched in the near future as a means to make an accurate survey of rubber stocks in the country, President Roosevelt declared in his press conference yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The President expressed his hope that the present drive would close successfully within two weeks.

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Kwanmon Tunnel Opens As Locomotive Makes Successful First Run

Japan's transportation system entered a new epoch when the trial operation of a train consisting of six cars leaving Moji at 1:38 p.m. on Thursday successfully entered the giant ¥24,000,000 Kwanmon submarine tunnel connecting Honshu and Kyushu Islands, reports Domei. Five years and nine months were required in the construction. More than 12 officials of the Railway Ministry as well as some 80 press representatives and engineers, the latter participating in the building of the tunnel, were on board the trial train. When it reached the other end of the tunnel, they were greeted by the citizens of Shimonoseki. The train returned to Moji at 2:11 p.m.

U.S. PLANS SCRAPPING AUTO

Affects Half of All Cars to Replenish War Materials

Special

LISBON, June 10.—The scrapping of half of all motorcars running at present in the United States was suggested by the United States War Production Council, it was reported from Washington.

The scrapping was to be carried out within two to two and a half years. Collection was already going on of material accumulated at about 20,000 motorcar "cemeteries." The raw material thus obtained from scrapping these cars will be used for the production of war materials.

ANGLO-AMERICAN JOINT COMMITTEES CREATED

Boards Will Be Informed on Required Materials, Says Churchill

Domei

LISBON, June 9.—In an effort to tighten the ties between the British Empire and the United States, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt jointly announced that Boards of Anglo-American Production and Resources together with an Anglo-American Food Board had been created, it is reported here from London.

The agreement rapidly materialized after British Production Minister Oliver Lyttleton conferred with President Roosevelt in Washington.

According to the British Prime Minister, the joint Anglo-American Headquarters of the General Staff and War Supplies Rationing Committee will keep the joint Production and Resources Boards informed on the quantities of required materials.

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PEACE, PROSPERITY RETURN TO BAGUIO

Schools and Markets Open and Children Sing Japanese Songs

Having completed mopping-up operations in Luzon, the detachment of the Japanese Army stationed in Baguio, 5,000 feet above sea level in northern Luzon and a famous summer resort, has begun the construction of a Greater East Asia with the hearty cooperation of the Japanese residents and the Filipinos, according to a Yomiuri correspondent who drove from Manila to Baguio to observe the new life and pro-Japanese spirit now prevailing in the city. He sends the following account of his trip:

To travel by motor-car from Manila to Baguio is a wonderful experience. An excellent highway twists through the mountain and far in the distance one can see open fields and mountains of deep green. On the way to Baguio a sugar plantation was being set afire, to make ashes needed as fertilizer, and thick black smoke curled toward the tropical sky. It was a beautiful sight. Further north I drove over a 25 kilometer stretch of the highway, which was constructed 30 years ago by the labor of 1,500 Japanese, who had been employed by now defunct Manila Government.

Baguio Like Karuizawa

Coming to the end of the road, beautiful Baguio came into view. Numerous varieties of brightly colored flowers were blooming on a field of green and I felt as though I were in the land of dreams. To me, coming from tropical Manila, even the cool breeze rustling through the pine trees felt unreal. Before the war broke out, Baguio was a gay social center like Karuizawa in Japan, where Americans, British, and others came to escape the oppressive summers of Manila.

A pro-Japanese atmosphere was prevailing throughout the city, thanks to the great efforts of the Pacification Corps. Getting off from my automobile, I heard someone singing the famous Japanese "Patriotic March." Then some Filipino children approached me, saying in fluent Japanese, "Would you like to have your shoes shined?" Others sang the "Flag Song," evidently taught them by the Japanese soldiers. The elementary schools were open, and children were studying diligently and cheerfully, while young Filipino women teachers looked on with pride. The Filipinos I met on the streets bowed to me politely in the Japanese manner, an action no doubt learned from the Japanese residents here.

Head-Hunters Are Peaceful

The one and only market in the city looked busier and more prosperous than it had been before the war. The churches were crowded, since the Japanese Military administration assured freedom of religion, and there were large congregations for the morning and evening masses. The priest at one church preached on the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia. I was surprised to see head-hunters from the mountains of northern Luzon coming down to the city everyday, where they showed their friendly feelings toward the Japanese soldiers by offering them fruit and performing their peculiar dances. Apparently, they have forsaken their traditional savagery.

When dusk began to fall upon the city, families gathered under the bright electric lights and children played with their dogs by the pond. It was a scene of joy and tranquility.

NEW SITE OF MONUMENT FOR WAR-DEAD DEDICATED

Consecration of Ground in Koishikawa Ward Attended by Gathering of Notables

The site of the monument for those who gave their lives to the construction of Greater East Asia was consecrated at 10 a.m. Wednesday at the former campus of the Military Engineering School, Koishikawa Ward, reports Domei.

Tomejiro Okubo, Mayor of Tokyo and Chairman of the Committee for the Erection of Monuments for the War Heroes, Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Vice-Minister of War, General Takashi Hishikari, President of the Society for Appreciation of the Services of the War Dead, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, President of the Military Relief and Protection Board, Mitsumaro Muramatsu, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, and many other dignitaries attended the ceremony.

Mrs. Misao Tomiya, wife of the late Colonel Tetsuo Tomiya, who is known as Father of Manchoukuo, and Tatsuoki Kuranaga, son of the late Major-General Kuranaga, and about 800 others represented the war-bereaved.

The consecration was conducted with Shinto rites, and Eiji Yasui, Chief of the Board of Livelihood of Tokyo Municipality, turned the first sod. Then three Sumo Grand Champions, Futabayama, Akinoumi, and Terukuni hallowed the ground with their professional exercises, after which reports and congratulatory addresses were given.

Greeks Get More Bread

D.N.B.

SALONIKI, June 2.—The bread rations for the Greek population were increased as a result of successful measures taken by the Greek Ministry of Food in collaboration with the German authorities in Greece and moreover chiefly on account of stringent action taken against 'black-marketing.'

'I Do Anything But Fight,' Says American Captain Who Fled Bataan in Motor Boat

"I do anything but fight," declared Captain Stoddart Freydich of the American troops in the Philippines when he was taken prisoner by the Japanese on March 22 while drifting about in a crippled motor boat with a crew of four other soldiers along the western coast of French Indo-China, reports a Domei Saigon dispatch Monday.

On March 14 when fighting was in full swing between the Japanese and the American-Philippine troops in the Bataan Peninsula, Captain Freydich and his subordinates deserted in a motor boat but the craft got out of order on its way to the west coast from the south coast of the peninsula.

After eight days' drifting about over the China Sea, their boat was found drifting near the west coast of French Indo-China and the captain and crew were taken prisoner by the Japanese on March 22.

Captain Freydich, in a press interview held on Monday stated:

"Our motor boat was a goods-supplying boat to the American-Philippine troops. The engine got out of order two miles off the western coast of the Bataan Peninsula on the night of March 14.

"This is a chance to desert from the front, I thought. The others all agreed to my plan. Then, our drifting commenced and lasted for eight days until we sighted land at dawn on March 22.

"The land we sighted was the west coast of French Indo-China. The United States was dragged into the current war by Britain. We do anything but fight."

PRO BASEBALL NINES TO START SATURDAY

Summer Season to Get Under Way—Last Football Game Sunday

The summer season of the Nippon Professional Baseball League will get under way Saturday, simultaneously at the Koshien stadium, near Osaka, and at Hokkaido, according to the schedule just released by the League.

The six-game Hokkaido series will be participated in by the nines of Taiyo, Kurowashi, Nankai and Kyojin. The remaining clubs will open the drive at Koshien.

Following the Hokkaido series, the four traveling nines will return to the Korakuen stadium in Tokyo for the remainder of the month. As in the spring season, double-headers are on tap each playing day, with the first tilt set for 1 p.m.

Schedule for Tokyo and Osaka follows:

Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo

June 20—Kurowashi vs. Kyojin and Nankai vs. Taiyo.
„ 21—Kurowashi vs. Nankai and Taiyo vs. Kyojin.
„ 22—Kurowashi vs. Taiyo and Nankai vs. Taiyo.
„ 25—Hankyu vs. Kurowashi and Taiyo vs. Nagoya.
„ 26—Nagoya vs. Kurowashi and Hankyu vs. Taiyo.
„ 27—Kurowashi vs. Hankyu and Nagoya vs. Taiyo.
„ 28—Kurowashi vs. Nagoya and Taiyo vs. Hankyu.

Koshien Stadium, near Osaka

June 13—Hankyu vs. Asahi and Hanshin vs. Nagoya.
„ 14—Nagoya vs. Asahi and Hankyu vs. Hanshin.
„ 15—Hankyu vs. Nagoya and Hanshin vs. Asahi.
„ 17—Asahi vs. Hankyu and Nagoya vs. Hanshin.
„ 27—Asahi vs. Kyojin and Hanshin vs. Nankai.

Nishinomiya Stadium, near Osaka

June 20—Nagoya vs. Hankyu and Asahi vs. Hanshin.
„ 21—Asahi vs. Nagoya and Hanshin vs. Hankyu.
„ 28—Asahi vs. Nankai and Hanshin vs. Kyojin.

Football Season to End

Collegiate football closes its spring season with a pair of games this weekend at the Korakuen stadium. On Saturday, Nichidai will meet Hosei, while on Sunday the undefeated champions, Meiji, will clash with Rikkyo. Kick-off for both days will be at 2 p.m.

As an added attraction on Sunday, two all-star teams will battle as a preliminary to the Meiji-Rikkyo game. They are the Rengo-kai team and the ex-university stars.

Saturday's game will be a battle for the cellar "championship." Both Nichidai and Hosei have yet to score victories. Hosei having been on the short end of the score four times, while Nichidai's best effort in three games has been a scoreless draw with Rikkyo.

On Sunday, the great Meiji eleven is expected with ease to keep intact its record of five successive triumphs. Coach Hanaoka's men have left a trail of impressive victories that spells a bad afternoon for the Rikkyo team.

Since fall of 1941, the Surugadai eleven has come out on top in 10 consecutive games. And only last Saturday culminated their spectacular drive with a merciless 25 to 0 triumph over a tough Keio team.

Meiji is expected to start the same men who have carried the brunt of play all season. They are; ends Wakatake and Kuramoto, tackles Itoh and Isobe, guards Nikaido and Kawashima and center, Tsuruoka. The backs, Shimogaki or Inouye quarterback, Yamahira brothers halfbacks and captain Obana, fullback.

The all-star preliminary game on Sunday, may turn out to be the most interesting from a competitive view. The Rengo-kai eleven, coached and lead by Richard Fukuda, former Waseda star back, is reputed to include in its squad some gridsters who have shown there mettle in by-gone years.

The ex-university stars, under the guidance of Tsunehiko Kasahara, present Nichidai mentor, will include recent graduates from Keio, Waseda, Rikkyo, Hosei and Nichidai. The roster will also include men from this year's collegiate league teams which have already finished their season.

Reich Aids Rumanian Railway

Special

BUCHAREST, June 10.—The Rumanian railway administration was granted a credit of 120,000 lei to build a pipe line for Bucharest's supply of oil. The material needed for the construction of the pipe line is to come from Germany.

PRINCIPLES OF WAR OUTLINED IN DETAIL

Knowledge of Allies' Doctrines Must Be Possessed by Japan, Says Scholar

The fact that we are fighting both America and England in the War of Greater East Asia would make it incumbent upon us to know exactly what are the principles involved which we are fighting for and against. And it would be of great importance to make ourselves so much enlightened by comparing those principles in opposition, writes Dr. Masamich Royama, a former professor of Tokyo Imperial University, in an article appearing in the latest issue of Nippon. The article runs substantially as follows:

What the United States and Britain entertain as their idea of the principles they uphold in carrying on this war are—when boiled down—individualism and liberalism. Such an assertion may not be off the mark, but it would be far from the truth should we consider those principles in the light of their form of individualism and liberalism which we usually think of as being vulgar and debasing in nature.

Superficial Observation

To regard their individualism in the class of egoism and their liberalism in the category of self-indulgence, as is indiscreetly done in our country, would be a superficial observation, to say the least. It is evident that there are numerous instances of egoism and laissez-faire practised among the Americans and English, but it would be a mistake to think that those practices are representative of or a natural result of their individualism and liberalism. They cannot, however, be but an aspect of their morality in practice, as though they were scum flowing over the main current of their individualistic and liberalistic ethics.

To know rightly in what principle or spirit a nation or a race is embodied, it is essential to go deep down, to make a fundamental observation of its national or racial traits and characteristics. From such a basic study of the traits and characteristics of the Americans and English, we may safely come to the conclusion that they are fundamentally traced to their individualism and liberalism, as we have already assumed.

Such being the case, these principles are also reflected in their national or racial traits and characteristics. It is characteristic of them, therefore, when their national or community spirit is spoken of, that they claim it is fundamentally based upon those principles. In other words, by virtue of their individualism and liberalism they do not deny their nationalism, nor ignore their communistic spirit; but on the contrary, they endeavor to foster and encourage it.

Should we take it in any other light, as some of us habitually do, it would not be doing justice even to ourselves; it would be running counter to the warning, we hear ever so often, but that we should never make light of our enemies even when victory is assured. If, indeed, their individualism and liberalism were of such a vulgar and debasing character, they would not be worthy to espouse their national spirit and would not be worthy as our enemies.

Should Not Be Slighted

But in truth they merit and deserve to be our enemies, for why should we stake our all in order to come out as the ultimate victor if they were not worthy opponents. They should not be slighted, for not only do they possess vast territorial and economic resources but also in their spiritual make-up and intellectual strength they are tenacious in purpose and past masters in the art of war. So, as our worthy opponents, it behooves us to make a thorough study of them, or more particularly what they call their war principles.

Although allied in their war principles, by which they claim they are fighting for democracy, we must not overlook the fact that there exists quite a difference between their respective ideals. Though we have regarded them as partners, mostly from political necessity, as viewed from the standpoint of the Axis combine, yet by looking closely into their relative merits, it is not hard to distinguish this difference. And it is important to keep in mind this distinction. The necessity for having an exact knowledge of the distinction may arise in the future, depending upon the development of hostilities.

As is said, there is a slight difference in the individualism and liberalism as found in the United States from that observed in England. It comes mainly from the difference of their historical and geographic backgrounds—how the respective nations were founded, how much territory they occupy, and where they are located. More precisely, the individualism and liberalism which you find in America, as affecting the people's living and their regard of the country as a whole, are more intense and pronounced than in England. In other words, the things are less centralized in the former than in the latter.

Though since the inauguration of the New Deal in America the tendency of national control has been much in evidence, yet it is quite far from what is the case in England. Particularly when it comes to the people's access to commodities to keep up their daily living and the extent of their freedom to avail of the abundance of natural and industrial resources, the American individualism and liberalism far surpass in exercise and practice those in Britain.

Nobility Still an Influence

Moreover, the fact that England has a long history, which still permits the existence of the nobility as a part of her social structure, tends to centralize her national power. Her national structure, which is based upon her industry, free trade, and the broad scheme of the British Empire, naturally requiring a constant political maneuvering, is conducive to her control of industrial and commercial activities. How the English are active in their internal political struggle is reflected by the serious strife now going on between the Conservatives on one hand and the Laborites on the other.

In view of the political question, there is more chance of social revolution breaking out in the United States as there is more individualism and liberalism in practice there. The weakness of America lies in the fact that its people enjoy a comparatively easy daily living, which, as a result of her armament expansion, tends to produce a shortage in daily necessities, hence the possibility of social unrest and discontentment. But with England it may not be so apparent, for the British are more patient and traditionally perservering in their social life. In any event, as long as this palpable irrationality and inconsistency surrounding the national structures of the Anglo-Americans are not remedied with the progress and for the benefit of this war, there will always be a chance of social revolution in those vaunted democratic nations.

In contrast with their individualism and liberalism, what the Japanese espouse in their national principles and spirit are those embodied in Imperial Virtue and the family system. In these, there is found a way to live and to pursue life as individuals. Not that our individualism is denied in any way, nor are we deprived of any rights, but on the contrary, in our individualism, we find a true living as a member of the family and as a subject to the nation superimposed by the Imperial Virtue.

Such being the case, as evidenced in the current conflict, it can be readily seen that we are quite different from the Anglo-Americans in those respects. And particularly when it comes to obey and uphold such laws and regulations as governing our social activities and economic living, the difference is very plain.

Dedicated to Loyalty

Fundamentally ours is a country and people dedicated to the virtues of loyalty and filial piety. Though the term "family Japan" is often used metaphorically, yet, as such being expressive of the actual situation in our country, as when the family system and the nation are knitted closely together, its use may be justified for stating the true conditions of affairs.

Through such family co-existence and national cooperation our individualistic interests are advanced. This existence finds its glory in the honor of the family and loyalty to the country. It finds a good deal more expression in time of war than in peacetime, as is exemplified in the current hostilities. It is, in short, an existence in which is merged everything in life and goes back to its very origin, and the significance of whose meaning every Japanese understands. Because we understand it we are translating it in every phase of this war. That is why we are able to cope with strong nations like America and England. That is why we are winning this war all along.

We must guard, however, at this juncture, against being too self contained and narrow-minded, since our thoughts and feelings are centralized in the nation to win the war. We have to entertain a broader view so as to embrace the whole world.

What bearing such racial characteristics of ours may have on this apparently protracted war, as requiring our whole hearted cooperation, is of great importance. There is need for us to be deliberative and introspective,—to turn over thoroughly in our minds every angle of the whole situation, particularly concerning our enemies, and not to be over optimistic as though unconcerned, as to the course we may pursue. In short, we must be thoroughly prepared to cope with any situation which may arise now, as well as in the future. And in doing that we may consider ourselves worthy of conducting a successful campaign and to lead other peoples and races in our Co-Prosperity Sphere. We must cultivate that essential spirit.

Japan's Principles Higher

Reverting to our enemies, it would not be worthy of our true spirit to anathematize everything because it belongs to our enemies. There is embodied in our principle a spirit of tolerance and humanity, which is not inferior to that which springs from their liberalism as the result of their Christian teachings. And in our political conceptions of altruism and amelioration, I believe that ours is much higher than those prevailing under their democracy.

Because we are Japanese it is wrong to think that we all possess the true Japanese spirit. What we possess is but a raw form or groundwork of a natural gift, which needs constant polishing and cultivation. And even in the fields of learning, it is predicated that we should at least have a general grasp, free of prejudice, of western thought, and also we should study the Confucian teachings as an outside inuence. Otherwise, our true Japanese spirit would be all too narrow and biased.

To give the Japanese spirit weight and constancy it is tantamount to give our natural gift intensive cultivation. In other words, our true spirit must be one which has gone through such treatment under a fixed rule of self-consciousness. Such instances are abundantly found in the deeds enacted by virture of the Bushido teachers. It is exemplified in the current war, as is the case of the Nine War Gods of the Special Attack Flotilla in the battle of Hawaii. Their immortal deeds were not of a sporadic character, but were executed after long planning and deliberation so as to attain the intended end. They were the result of conscientious training. Those heroes were truly martyrs to the principle they espoused.

Such depicts the Japanese spirit, conscientiously trained and resolutely executed as is seen in the deeds of the samurai of old. To bring it up to such a state of grandeur it requires training, among the other virtuous influences, including the family, school and social surroundings. Moreover, as in the case of those nine martyrs, it is influenced by the traditions and discipline of the Navy to which they belonged. In general it has to be trained by our proud traditions. This is the true Japanese spirit, which is equivalent to the Japanese principle in this war. Not only does it differ from those of our enemies, but transcending, it should go atop of them without bias, slighting and anathematization.

School to Train Brides-to-Be as Mates For Lonely Hearts in Southern Regions

In order to train prospective brides for Japanese pioneer leaders, who are active in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the women's department of the Central Overseas Federation is planning to open an institute in Suginami-ku this autumn, reports Domei.

The Overseas Women's Association, which recently became the women's department of the federation, had been engaged in training and sending brides to young Japanese engaged in farming in Manchoukuo, Mongolia and South American countries, but the institute to be established shortly will focus its attention on the training of young women to be sent chiefly to districts in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

At the outset, 100 brides-to-be will be given lessons in "Manyoshu" (Collection of old Japanese poems), East Asian history, East Asiatic languages, domestic science, sewing and other subjects.

At the institute, lecture meetings will be held from time to time so that brides-to-be may have the opportunity to listen to those who have returned from the Southern Regions.

In about three months, the federation hopes to train about 100 young women as brides suitable for activities in the southern areas.

EDUCATION NO OBSTACLE TO MARRIAGE IS PROVED

Survey by Women's Alumni Group Points to Error of Popular Belief

An investigation in the marriage rate by members of the Ofu Kai, Alumni Association of Japan Women's College, reveals that 90 per cent of its graduates are married, thus squashing the popular belief that higher education for women is a hindrance to marriage, the Asahi reports.

Hidemi Imo-o, professor of the same college, enlarges on the result of the investigation:

"Following the investigation, we have discovered that 92 per cent out of 1,540 members of the Ofu Kai are married, which is double the 45 per cent marriage rate of the Tsuda College graduates. Most graduates marry at the age of 23 or 24, which implies that they marry in the year following their graduation. Compared with the average marriageable age of women in the six municipalities in Japan which is 26, they marry two or three years earlier.

"To cope with the population increase movement sponsored by the Government with the slogan of '100,000,000 population in Japan Proper,' each family is expected to have five children. The average number of children of our graduates come up to 4.2 per family, which is near the goal of five. There are many older graduates who have more than five children."

It was also proved that the women intelligentsia are leading a healthy married life and that their high education is definitely no hindrance to their conception of marriage.

WAR ANNIVERSARY FETED

Notables Attend Tea Party at Italian Embassy

A tea party was held at the Italian Embassy from 3:30 p.m. Wednesday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Italian participation in the current European War, reports Domei.

The party was attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of General Staff; Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe, Vice-Chief of General Staff; General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters; Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan; Colonel Alfred Kretschmer, Military attache to the German Embassy, and 80 others including staff members of Axis Embassies and Legations in Tokyo.

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1. SONATA in E flat major, Op. 18
Richard Strauss
2. SONATA in A major
Cesar Franck
3. SONATA No. 9 in A major
(Kreutzer Sonata) Beethoven

Recommended Recordings by ALEXANDRE MOGUILEWSKY:

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Claire de Lune (Debussy)
JW 613 Serenade Melancoligue
In 2 Parts (Tschaikowsky)
J 5626 Valse Triste (Franz v. Vecsey)
Serenade Espagnole (Glazounov)
JD 6012 Nocturne (Sibelius)
The Swan (S. Palmgren)
JD 6028 Apres un Reve (Faure)
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JD 6038 La Gitana (Kreisler)
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The VENDETTA of AKO

The Appointment

"Look here!" shouted Sukeimon Tomimori, a vassal of Lord Asano, striding across the garden and opening the door leading to the river. "Woman, what do you mean by letting your baby cry around here? Can't you see it disturbs the people in the mansion? You know very well that boats are not allowed to be moored along this stone wall. You fool, be gone with you!" Sukeimon scolded the poor boatman and his wife.

Just then a page came running to him. "Master Sukeimon."

"What?"

"You are wanted at the mansion."

"What? Where?"

"Lord and Lady Asano are at the tea-ceremony cottage."

"Oh!" ejaculated Sukeimon, in dismay, slapping his own head. "Oh! Were they in the tea ceremony cottage? I was not aware of their nearness. My words must have sounded much too loud and much too harsh."

The tea-ceremony room was situated in an outbuilding. It was not far off from where Sukeimon stood. He hastened to obey the summons. Arriving in front of the tea-ceremony room, he knelt before the door.

Sukeimon had thought he had been summoned by Lord Asano, but Lady Asano addressed him instead.

"Sukeimon."

"Yes, your ladyship."

"Give these Doll's Festival cakes to the child of that boatman."

"Oh, . . . Thank you very much."

Sukeimon, thoroughly ashamed, touched his forehead to the ground and expressed his humble appreciation on behalf of the favored boatman's wife.

Receiving the cakes, Sukeimon started to leave.

"Come back afterwards," called out Lord Asano.

Sukeimon handed the cakes wrapped in a piece of paper to the boatman's wife over the wall, saying that they were being given to her out of the graciousness of the Lady of the House. The boatman's wife, deeply moved, could not help but cry, mingling her tears with her baby's.

The boat glided away as she placed her hands together and bowed toward the mansion.

"I guess I cannot be called a samurai yet. It is not the way of a samurai just to be strong. Neither Lord nor Lady Asano scolded me but in their hearts they must be thinking that I am a contemptible sort of person."

Covered with shame, Sukeimon returned to the garden of the tea ceremony cottage. He was deeply immersed in his own unhappy thoughts until he came before Lord Asano.

Placing both hands on the ground covered with fallen pine needles Sukeimon said, "Did you have some orders for me, Lord Asano?"

"Oh, is that you, Sukeimon? It is not my turn to go to the Court tomorrow, but Chief Counselor has sent me a notice, saying that I am wanted at Court. I take it you were aware of this."

"Yes, my lord. I was told by our Chief Counselor just a short while ago."

"I usually ride Asatsuki but he hurt his leg the other day, so have another horse saddled for me."

Greatly relieved that he had not been scolded, Sukeimon went around to the stables.

He ordered his subordinates around, and his duties were soon finished. Sukeimon stepped out of the stables and came across Yogoro Kanzaki, a foot-soldier, who, being through for the day, was smoking by the large brazier in the workroom.

"Ah, have you finished? Good for you."

"As his lordship decided not to ride his usual horse, I was kept quite busy saddling another horse and I have just finished."

"I wonder why he is going to Yedo Castle tomorrow when it isn't his usual day. I hope it's good news."

"According to Kataoka, there is a rumor that Lord Asano is going to receive an Imperial Command."

"And what is the Imperial command?"

"He has been appointed to the office of entertaining the Imperial envoys who are coming to visit the Shogun."

"Is that right? Then, that's an honor."

Suddenly, Sadashiro Tanaka, who was making entries into the account book, spoke up. "Don't talk such foolishness. What's an honor? What is there to be glad about? Supposing it is an Imperial command appointing him to the post of entertainer, it is nothing but a misfortune. The duty of entertaining the Imperial envoys is entirely at one's personal expense. That is why the Bakufu Ministers appoint those lords whom they think are rich, or against whom they harbor some grudge."

Togoro smiled at this explanation by Sadajiro, but Sukei scowled at the speaker.

"Fool," he retorted, "why do you think this clan practises the economy for which it is famous? It is because we may be always prepared for such an event. When this clan receives this unprecedented honor of entertaining the Imperial envoys, what do you mean by saying that it is a misfortune?"

"Aw, don't be angry, Master Sukei."

"Who wouldn't be angry?"

"Don't take it badly, Master Sukei. I was only worrying about the finances of the clan. Since I am not personally concerned with the matter, I will say that it is a great honor, an overwhelming honor, that has been bestowed on the clan." Tanaka closed the register, and walked out.

Lord Asano at Court

The Castle of Yedo was still enveloped in the mist of early dawn, and most of the courtiers had not yet arrived at the court.

Presently the sound of a clock chiming out the hour of eight was heard, and five Counselors filed into Court and sat down in their places.

Lord Tsuchiya Sagami-no-kami, the Chief Counselor for that month, turned to Lord Asano Takumino-kami.

"Lord Takumi-no-kami," he said, "I am sorry to trouble you."

Takumi-no-kami bowed his head respectfully.

"On the occasion of the exchange of New Year greetings between the Imperial Court and the Bakufu Court, the Imperial envoys have condescended to grace this Court with their presence, and you have been appointed as one of the officers who will entertain them. The entertainment of the Imperial envoys is a most important public function; you are, therefore, requested to see to the proper fulfilment of all the arrangements, and to devote yourself earnestly to your task, so that there will be no mishap, even of the most trivial nature."

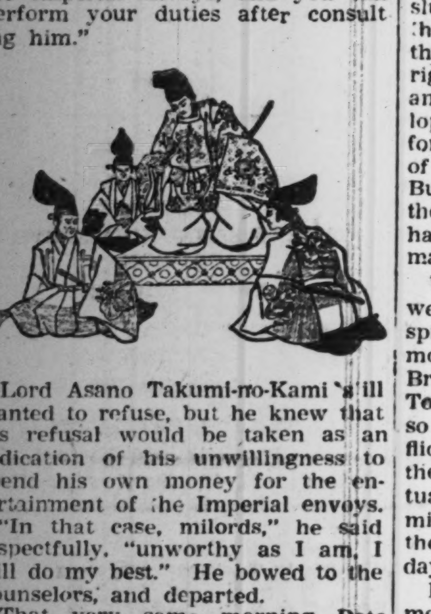
"Yes, milord."

"But tak heed that the entertainment be not too lavish and extravagant, for this year's entertainment must conform with that of the previous years."

Lord Asano Takumi-no-kami sat in silence with bowed head for some time. Then he raised his head, and fixing his glance on the five Counselors, said,

"For this unprecedented honor, this greatest glory of my life, so graciously conferred upon me, I am grateful beyond words. But I fear that the honor is too great for this humble self, for I am unskilled, unlearned, and entirely ignorant of Court etiquette. I beg, therefore, that you will confer the honor upon a more gifted and worthy person than my humble self."

"There is no need to worry on that score," said Lord Tsuchiya. "There is not one daimyo who is used to such an office. But Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Kami is well versed in such matters from having for many years taken part in the reception of the Imperial envoys, and you can perform your duties after consulting him."



Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami still wanted to refuse, but he knew that his refusal would be taken as an indication of his unwillingness to spend his own money for the entertainment of the Imperial envoys.

"In that case, milords," he said respectfully, "unworthy as I am, I will do my best." He bowed to the Counselors, and departed.

That very same morning Date Sakyo-no-Suke Muneharu, Lord of Yoshida, in the province of Iyo, was appointed to act in concert with Lord Asano as officer for the entertainment of the Imperial envoys. Lord Asano heard that Lord Date had accepted the office, and he was glad that he was not alone in his difficult task.

On his way home his heart was full with the overwhelming importance of his duty. But it was a duty that had been fulfilled every year by different lords, and there was no reason why he should be unable to do what the other lords had done. It would be a beneficial experience for him, he thought, and resolved to do his best.

Lord Asano decided to consult his two Counselors, Fujii Matazaemon and Yasui Hikoemon, who were on duty in Yedo. These Counselors had helped his father, Nakanao, when he was appointed to the office of entertaining the Imperial envoys during his time, and they ought to have kept the papers and documents pertaining to this function. Besides, the Counselors might be able to recall the official details, although it was a long time ago, and moreover, he believed that they could advise him out of their greater experience during thir long years of service. Lord Asano reassured himself. There was really nothing to worry about.

When he arrived at his mansion in Teppozu he called the two Couselors, Fuji an Yasui, and explained to them his predicament.

"I am young and inexperienced," he said, "and I depend on you to help me. The first thing is to gain the good will of the Koke, Lord Kira Kozuke-no-kami. Make preparations for an immediate visit to Lord Kira."

The two Couselors bowed and departed.

The news of the appointment of Lord Takumi-no-Kami to his office of honor had spread throughout the whole household. Everyone, high and low, was keyed up to bursting point, as though the honor had been conferred upon each individual member of the household.

Before setting out, the two Counselors sat closeted together for a final conclusion about the proper procedure that they should take.

As they came out of the room, they ran into Kataoka Gengoemon, one of the guards.

"Master Gengo, where is our Lord?" they asked. Gengo appeared to be in a hurry, but he stopped and said, "Milord has just changed, and is now in consultation with Milady. Shall I go and tell him that you wish to see him?"

"Yes."

They hastened after Gengo, and knelt down outside the sliding-door of Lord Asano's room.

"We are sorry to disturb you, milord, but we beg for another audience. . . ."

"What is it?"

A waiting-maid opened the sliding door, and Lord Asano saw the white-haired head of Yasui and the gray-haired crown of Fujii bowing outside.

"It is about the visit to Lord Kira Kozuke-no Kami. . . ."

"Well?"

"Lord Kira Kozuke-no Kami is a powerful noble high in the esteem of the Bakufu. It would be impertinent to take presents to him from us, and on the other hand, he might be offended if we did not take any presents to him on our visit. We wish to know your Lordship's opinion."

"H'm." Lord Asano was nonplussed, for he did not know anything about such matters.

"What is your opinion?" he asked back.

"We think that there is no particular obligation on the part of your lordship for being instructed on Court etiquette by the Koke, for it is the Koke's duty to teach such things, and it is therefore a public office, not a private affair. It would be fitting to make a handsome present to the Koke after the entertainment of the Imperial envoys has taken place without a hitch, but for the present, we think it is enough to make some small present as a sign of good-will."

Lady Asano was looking at the garden outside, without paying any attention to the words of the Counselors. She had been taught from earliest childhood that it was improper for a wife to venture her opinions in a discussion about public and official matters.

Lord Asano glanced at the profile of his wife. He was the lord of a samurai clan, and not once in his life had he ever mingled in public functions. He knew nothing about the etiquette of Court functions. He turned to the Counselors.

"I leave it to your good judgment. The essential thing is that we must not forget to be respectful and polite."

(To Be Continued)

Cultural Battle

Steel and muscle alone will not build up the Co-Prosperity Sphere. What part will Japanese culture, with its background of twenty-six centuries, play in the work of reconstruction in the lands of Greater East Asia?

Cultural campaign, a peaceful mission, designed to be undertaken for the benefit of those southern nations and peoples, our newly found neighbors, was advocated and propounded by a number of leading exponents at a round table discussion recently sponsored by the editor of the monthly "Koron" (Public Opinion). The discussion has shaped up into an article appearing in the June issue of the periodical. It is an interesting and instructive reading. The following is the substance of the views advanced from various angles:

The rise of our cultural campaign may be justly claimed as coeval with the advent of the current War of Greater East Asia. As the propitious development of the hostilities tends to drive out enemy influence from the southern regions, so the replacing of their cultural activities will be in order, as inevitably as night follows the day.

Culture means refinement resulting from a sound training of mind and taste. This applies to all human activities, including religion, art, education, language, and all other phases of human advancement. The definition holds true throughout the ages and wherever humankind thrive. In its applicability, Japanese culture is no exception. Japanese culture has a background of some twenty six centuries of training. Its significance lies in its being distinctly original; the like of it is observable no where else in the world.

Particularly noticeable are the manifestations surrounding Japanese culture since the inauguration of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, which event had virtually opened up the sluice gate to permit the inflow of things western. It has since gone through an intensive training, or a rigid test, and has emerged sound and incorruptible, if not more developed and enhanced than ever before. Practically the same process of assimilation took place with Buddhism and Confucianism after these foreign faiths and teachings had been imported into our country many centuries back.

What then is Japanese culture, as we find it today? It is essentially spiritual while that of the Occident, more particularly of America and Britain, is fundamentally material. To this assertion the manifestations so far evinced in the current conflict bear ample testimony. Where the Japanese fight mainly with spiritual prowess and win, their enemies depend almost entirely upon their material strength and lose the day.

But in actuality these two elements are combined and welded. Such is the case obtained in the daily life of the Japanese. Right living is the essence of Japanese culture. Even with the artistic excellence it may attain through a careful training, it has no meaning with the Japanese unless it is rightly practiced every day. It has its proper function to perform in time of peace as well as in time of war. In war its spiritual aspect becomes more assertive than in peace time. This is in short, the proper conception of Japanese culture. And in its superb excellence all Japanese take a just pride.

This conception pre-supposes the existence of a culture to every race or nation in varying degrees. As the Japanese have theirs, so must the southern inhabitants have cultures of their own. Some of these however, have been either put out of existence or stunted in growth through the fierce inroad of things western, and due to the lack of their selective ability and assimilative power.

For instance, there was originally a distinct language in French Indo-China, but which, following the French invasion and occupation, was either destroyed or made innocuous. Though the people of Thai still maintain their old standard of culture, yet its healthy growth has been greatly retarded under British pressure. It is well known that Thailand's industrial progress and cultural advancement were much impaired because they were alleged to have come into conflict with the British colonial policy. And in some places in the industrially thriving centers in the south even schooling was discouraged under enforced child labor.

The western powers did not even attempt to propagate their own cultures among them. They were too busy exploiting and making money. Their stay was temporary. All they cared for was their own interests, and to return to their home-lands at the first opportunity. What was left was virtually the skimmed milk.

This is the real picture of the situation, which the Japanese cultural campaign has to contend with. As to how this campaign may best be carried out, Suketoshi Fuwa of the Information Bureau, says, "Since we are committed to set up a Greater East Asia culture, it is our bounden duty to give them a true and fundamental culture conceived of the great, everlasting virtue of Hakkoichiu or one brotherhood. It is very essential that they should get such a culture. They would find their proper places in the sun and grow and advance in the cultural way. And to emphasize it, we must exert our utmost to make them understand how great and elevating is Japanese culture."

There is a place known as Nantung located near the Yangtze River, where lived at that time a local "boss" by the name of Chyang Chien who was a sworn exponent of anti-Japanese principles. He lorded over the town. It was virtually a Chyang Chien kingdom. He had for his advisers some British and Americans who were never tired of helping him build up his finances, influence and power. These westerners also gave lectures on educational subjects, in which Chyang himself became an ardent student. He was the power in the dark as well as in the open. From his sphere of influence and power graduated many young Chinese who later became important men at Chunking and some of whom actually stood at the head of the Japanese resistance campaign.

Upon hearing of Chyang Chien, Dr. Tokuzo Komai, a famous scholar travelling in China at the time felt scandalized. He wanted to see him in person with the idea of disillusioning him But his interview was refused because he was a Japanese. Chyang did not want to be bothered by any Japanese. Disappointed, Komai was coming back when he met on the road an old acquaintance, a former Chinese graduate of the Military College in Tokyo, and through him he was finally introduced to the chieftain. Instantly the latter spoke up: "The old Japanese culture was a Chinese imitation and what she has now is a European counterfeit. Japan has no culture of her own."

Seeing no use in contradicting him, Komai just said, "Some day you may find yourself in a pretty fix, and when no American or English will come to your rescue, you may come over to Japan for help." Leaving this conundrum behind him, he came back to Japan.

But as good as his word, Chyang's "kingdom" went to the wall, and when no Anglo-American was coming to his rescue, he appealed to Japan for help. So the Foreign Ministry appointed Dr. Komai to go to Nantung to help straighten up Chyang's tangled affairs. He stayed there for two years, succeeded in putting Chyang back on his feet again, and returned home.

Soon after, however, Chyang fell mortally sick. He sent for Dr. Komai to come over. Hurrying over to China, Komai found him pretty far gone. But bracing himself up, Chyang said, "you and I are both Orientals." And after meditating a little, "The English and Americans work their parts well but, only for compensation. If asked to tackle a knotted problem, they would not take it up unless compensation was guaranteed. But you are different. Even after I had given you the cold shoulder, you undertook to straighten up my affairs and succeeded. Yet you didn't ask for any reward, but went home empty-handed, as though you were satisfied. I felt for the first time I understood the Japanese. I realized that we were both Orientals. In view of my approaching death, I want to ask you to take some sort of reward for all that you did for me."

To this Dr. Komai replied, "What I really wanted you have given me already. I wanted you to say that you and I were both Orientals. Since I got it I have nothing more to ask." But as he was appealed to very earnestly he selected a scroll out of Chyang Chien's collection of arts, and bade farewell the dying man.

Truly, this is the spirit of Japanese culture. It is the spirit with which the Japanese cultural campaign will be carried out in the southern regions.

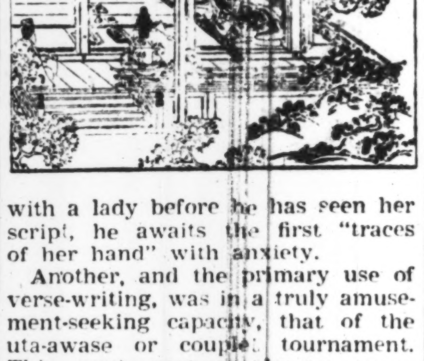
Court Life In the Heian Period

The Heian court life had an abundance of super-refinements and accentuated trivialities.

The tests of social standing and the means of gaining fame at court were skill in verse-writing, in music and dancing, in calligraphy and other forms of drawing, and in taste in landscape gardening.

The art of versification was one of the first marks of a cultured person and its importance is splendidly portrayed in the "Genji Monogatari." In this marvelous depiction of Heian court life, it is made obvious that verse-writing was not confined merely to poetic expressions and musings but to ordinary every-day correspondence especially in case of romantic exchanges. Thus, if one wished to speak on any subject to another he would express his idea in a poem instead of by common conversation, and the person addressed would reply in the same way. Always, and especially between new friends, the writer of the verse was judged on his ability to compose as well as his calligraphic ability or talent.

Not too frequently, a character in the "Genji Monogatari" would suffer hours of agony in an attempt to reply to a poetic message in a manner which would not disgrace him. Calligraphy, too, played no small part in the person's qualifications, for oftentimes in the "Genji" one would frequently read of a certain character who, while her composition showed culture, might have displayed a calligraphy which reflected youth and immaturity. If the hero happens to fall in love



with a lady before he has seen her script, he awaits the first "traces of her hand" with anxiety.

Another, and the primary use of verse-writing, was in a truly amusement-seeking capacity, that of the uta-awase or couplet tournament. This court sport was by no means new with the Heian period. It had begun in the Nara era but reached the state of creating a furor in the later epoch. In brief, the game consisted in the Court being divided into two teams, each sitting and facing the other. A member of one team would begin a poem which must be appropriately completed by a member of the opposing team.

Genji Monogatari

Murasaki's admirers have indulged in conjectures concerning the circumstances which prompted her to write this masterpiece. The traditional account runs somewhat as follows:

"When the Empress was asked by Saigu (the sacred virgin of the temple of Ise) if Her Majesty could not procure an interesting romance for her, because the older fictions had become too familiar she requested Shikibu to write a new one, and the result of this request was this story."

The words of Murasaki herself are more interesting:

"History is usually a dull record, and biased. Romances are true history, vivid scenes of contemporary society. Their authors are free to choose what is best when that is their aim what is most amusing when they wish to amuse."

And the "Genji Monogatari" indeed serves that function. It is a priceless document for studying the life of the nobility of the era, its elegant social functions and polished gaiety.

The Monogatari consists of 54 parts or chapters, 41 of which relate the story of Genji, the hero of the tale. The remaining chapters are devoted to the fortunes of Kaoru, Genji's son.

Genji is a typical Heian court Noble. Naturally, for the purpose of the romance, he is made into an exceptionally brilliant, exceptionally talented person. The plot itself is most uninteresting, it being an account of Genji's life from birth to death. The interest in the story lies rather in the fact that Murasaki, like the novelist of today, is not principally interested in the events of the story, but in the effect which these events may have upon the minds of her characters. Herein lies the modernity of Murasaki, for it is because the reactions of the characters are precisely the same as ours would be under similar circumstances that the book holds our attention. The "Genji" contains a host of personages, from the Emperor of the time down to the humblest of attendants; and all are sketched with an accuracy true to life.

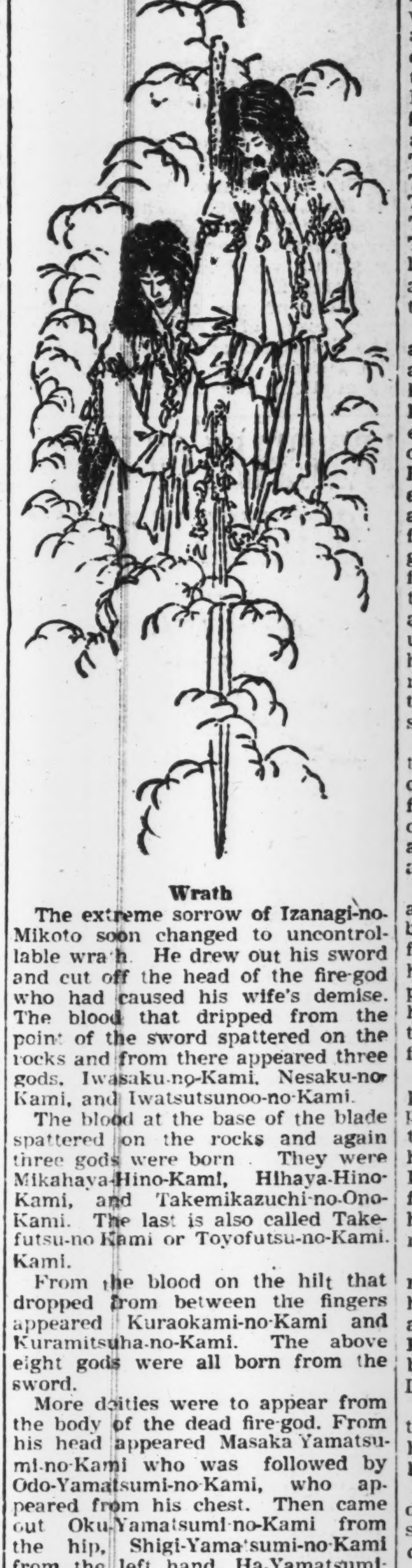
In other words, we are told not so much what her characters do but what they think. The author

draws men and women with intense realism, portraying them in their everyday lives, exaggerating neither their virtues nor their feelings. This fact becomes all the more important because in none of the preceding works is there any ability or desire to portray character.

In addition to this, there is also another important contribution of historical value. That is to say, the story flows easily from one scene of real life to another, giving us a vivid and minutely detailed picture of life and society in Kyoto during the Heian Era.

Finally, it is necessary to note that a work of this kind does not spring up all at once out of nothing. The period in which it was produced must have been a highly refined and intellectual age, representing an extremely advanced civilization.

Tales From The Kojiki



Wrath

The extreme sorrow of Izanagi-no-Mikoto soon changed to uncontrollable wrath. He drew out his sword and cut off the head of the fire-god who had caused his wife's demise. The blood that dripped from the point of the sword spattered on the rocks and from there appeared three gods, Iwasaku-no-Kami, Nesaku-no-Kami, and Iwatsutsunoo-no-Kami.

The blood at the base of the blade spattered on the rocks and again three gods were born They were Mikahaya-Hino-Kami, Hihaya-Hino-Kami, and Takemikazuchi-no-Ono-Kami. The last is also called Takefutsu-no-Kami or Toyofutsu-no-Kami. Kami.

From the blood on the hilt that dropped from between the fingers appeared Kuraokami-no-Kami and Kuramitsuha-no-Kami. The above eight gods were all born from the sword.

More deities were to appear from the body of the dead fire-god. From his head appeared Masaka Yamatsumi-no-Kami who was followed by Odo-Yamatsumi-no-Kami, who appeared from his chest. Then came out Oku-Yamatsumi-no-Kami from the hip, Shigi-Yamatsumi-no-Kami from the left hand, Ha-Yamatsumi-no-Kami from the right hand, Hara-Yamatsumi-no Kami from the left foot, and To-Yamatsumi-no-Kami from the right foot. They were eight gods altogether.

The sword by which the fire-god was decapitated was called Ame-no-Ohabari or Itsu-no-Ohabari.

Land of Night

Izanagi-no-Mikoto was very lonely and wished to see his wife. He thereupon left for Yomotsukuni or The Land Where Night Reigns, whither she had gone.

When he finally reached his destination who should open the door of the palace but his beloved wife.

"Ah, my dear wife. The land that thou and I have started to make is still incomplete. Come back to me once again," he entreated.

Izanami-no-Mikoto then replied, "Ah, how regrettable it is that thou didst not come sooner. I have already eaten the food cooked in this land. But that thou, my dear husband, should come all this way fills me with the deepest gratitude. I shall ask the God of this land and will go back to thee somehow. Only, I entreat thee not to look at me in the meantime."

Saying thus she went into the palace. Izanagi-no-Mikoto awaited her in vain. Unable to wait any longer, he took off the comb he was wearing on the left bunch of his hair and lighted the large tooth at the end. With this light he went into the palace and there before him Izanagi-no-Mikoto lay dead on the floor. Her body was decomposed and on her head stood Powerful Thunder. On her breast stood Fire Thunder, on her abdomen, Black Thunder, on her hip, Rendering Thunder, on her left hand Young Thunder and on her right hand left foot stood Rumbling Thunder, and Courching Thundre on her right thunder gods in all on her body.

Izanagi-no-Mikoto was frightened at this sight and started to run away when Izanami-no-Mikoto awakened from her slumber. "Thou hast put me to shame", she declared and calling the hags of the Land of Darkness, made them chase him. He ran desperately, but the hags almost overtook him. So he threw at them his head-dress of black, from which delicious looking grapes grew immediately. The greedy hags fell upon the grapes with gusto. In the meantime, the Deity ran as fast as he could but they were soon upon him again. He then took off his finely toothed comb from the right bunch of his hair, broke it and thrw ethe pieces down. Bamboo shoots sprouted immediately.

While the hags were busy with the bamboo shoots, he ran on and on. Having been informed of the failure of the hags, the female deity called upon the eight thunder-gods and bade them chase him with the army of the Land of Darkness.

Izanagi-no-Mikoto drew his sword and ran on, swinging the sword behind him. When he came to the foot of the hill Yomotsu-Hirasaka, he came across a peach tree. He picked three of the fruit and when his pursuers drew nearer, hurled the peaches at them with such force that they all fled in panic.

The Deity then turned to the peach tree and said, "I greatly appreciate thy saving me. Just as thou hast helped me, I ask thee to help all the people in the Central Land of Reed Plains, should they fall into trouble." And to this tree he gave the name of Okamu-Zumi-no-Mikoto, or Great-Divine-Fruit.

Again meeting with failure, Izanami-no-Mikoto finally gave chase herself. Izanagi-no-Mikoto immediately rolled the Rock To Be Pulled By A Thousand Men to the road and blocked the passage to the Land of Darkness.

When the female deity came to the other side of the rock, he told her that he no longer cared to have her as his wife.

Izanami-no-Mikoto then said, "My dear husband, if thou doeth as thou sayeth, I shall strangle a thousand of your people everyday."

Whereupon, the male deity answered, "My dear wife, if thou doeth so, I shall have one thousand five hundred parturition houses built each day."

This is why one thousand die and one thousand five hundred are born each day.

Izanami-no-Mikoto is called Yomo su-Okami (Grate Deity of the Land of Darkness), and since she succeeded in reaching the Central Land of Reed-Plains in her chase, she is also called Chishiki-no-Okami (Great Deity Reaching the Road).

The rock that blocked the pass of Yomotsu-zaka is called Chikaeshi-no-Okami (Great Deity of Road Turning Back) or Sayarimasu-Yomido-no-Okami (Great Deity Blocking the Entrance to the Land of Night.) The hill Yomotsu-Hirasaka, is the present Ifuya-Zaka in the Province of Izumo.

Purification

After his safe return, Izanagi-no-Mikoto said to himself, "I have been to a hideous and polluted land. I must purify myself."

He then went to the plain of Ahagi lying on a narrow estuary in Tachibana of Himuka in the island of Tsukushi, and there he purified himself. When he threw his staff on the ground to undress, a deity, Tsukitatsu-Funado-no-Kami, appeared from it. From his girdle appeared Michino-Nagachiha-no-Kami, from his lower garment, Tokiokashi-no-Kami, from his upper garment, Wazuraino-Ushi-no-Kami, and from his skirt appeared Chimata-no-Kami.

Then followed Akigui-no-Ushi-no-Kami from his head-gear, Okizakaru-no-Kami, Okitsu-Nagisahiko-no-Kami, and Okitsu-Kaibera-no-Kami from the bracelets on his left arm and from the bracelets on his right arm appeared Hegikaru-no-Kami, Hetsu-Nagisahiko-no-Kami, and Hetsu-Kaibera-no-Kami. The deities that appeared from his clothing were twelve in all.

"The water in the upper stream is too fast, that in the lower stream is too slow," he said and went into the middle stream, where he cleansed himself. Then two deties appeared. They were Yasa-Magatsuhi-no-Kami and Omagatsuhi-no-Kami, who were born from the filth gathered upon his body when he went to the polluted Land of Darkness.

Then followed three deities to purify all evils. These were Kamunaobi-no-Kami, Onaobi-no-Kami, and Izunome-no-Kami.

As he rinsed himself at the bottom of the stream, the gods Sokotsu-Watatsumi-no-Kami and Sokotsutsunoo-no-Mikoto issued forth. Then followed Nakatsu-Watatsumi-no-Kami and Nakatsutsunoo-no-Mikoto as he rinsed himself in mid-water, and Uwatsu-Watatsumi-no-Kami and Uwatsusunoo-no-Mikoto as he rinsed himself on the surface of the water.

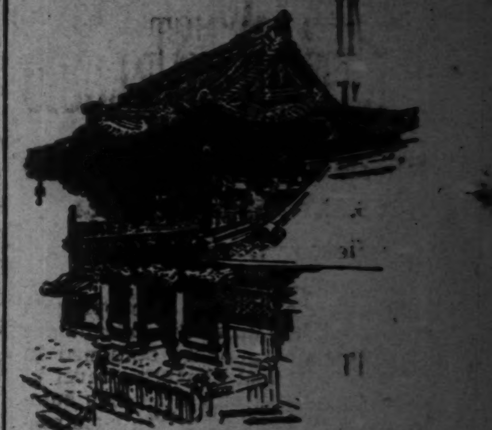
The three Watatsutsumi Deities are worshipped as the ancestral god of Azumi-no-Muraji, who is the descendant of Utsushihi-Kanasaku-no-Mikoto, the son of Watatsumi-no-Kami. The three Tsutsunoo Deities are enshrined at Suminoe.

Now that his body was purified Izanagi-no-Mikoto set to wash his left eye, when lo! there appeared from it Amaterasu-Omikami (the Great, August Deity Shining in Heaven). As he washed his right eye the Moon-God, Tsukiyomi-no-Mikoto appeared and from his nose issued forth Takehaya-Susanoo-no Mikoto (Powerful, Impetuous, Male Deity).

There were fourteen gods in all who appeared in the course of his purification.

(To Be Continued)

Japanese Temples



Japanese Buddhist temples are easily recognized by their outstanding height above the ordinary run of houses. The great, sweeping roof seems to have taken the ancient tent as its model. The roof slopes down in a beautiful line, rising at the four corners like the curve a rope assumes if draped from two points with one higher than, the other.

The impression the building makes is dependent on the sweeping lines of the roof and the regular, unbroken spaces of the tiles. There are no towers, steeples or minarets of any description. The overhanging roof is supported by massive, round pillars made of solid "keyaki" trees with the bark removed, turned and polished by hand to bring out the grain.

The base sits upon a flat rock, as in the case of small dwellings. Columns are joined together by straight or slightly arched beams mortised in and ornamented with carvings. Metal ornaments, usually at a joint, relieve the monotony of the wood, but there is no furniture at all. Mats cover the floor, the bare sweep of which accentuates the highly ornamented walls, the altar and the ceiling.

Almost every inch of wall space is covered by some example of decorative art, giving the whole an impression of an old-fashioned jewel setting. Ceilings are broken up into sections painted with colored partitions, which represent the finest work of painters and carvers. Elaborate brass filigree chandeliers hang in the main room. Additional lighting is furnished by candles in fixtures with large glass chimneys.

The central feature is the altar, usually loaded with gold and lacquer symbols, and vessels surrounding the elaborately sculptured image. One of the peculiarities is the number of dents in the altar rail made by coins hurled as donations. There is a characteristic odor about a temple interior. Incense has permeated every portion, adding to the peculiar but not unpleasant smell of old wood.

Iyemitsu's Mausoleum

The ornate interiors of the Buddhist mausoleum of Iyemitsu at Nikko is one of the most elaborate ever conceived by man. Gold and lacquer as well as paint are used on carved panels. The plain matted floor is about 30 by 40 feet. The ceiling is decorated in two-foot squares of carved wood, each enclosing a circular design curved and painted.

Paintings hang on the walls on each side of the altar beneath row after row of carved moldings, reaching up to the ceiling. A great gilt baldachin hangs in the center. Along the walls are various gifts, among them bronze flower vases, and a large stork on a turtle holding a candle.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.: Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.: 2:30 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.: 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk, "Japanese Culture," by Takeya Fushimi; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Chamber Music: "Piano Trio in B Flat Major" (Schubert).
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "The Use of Flower."; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Song Exercise.
11:00 National School 5th Class Hour: Phonofilm and Talk on "Broad-Bill Rollers," by Samatsu Fukushima.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Kyowa Orchestra.
1:00 Narration: "The Insect," by Announcer Umino.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: Talk on "Accomplishment and Amusement of Housewives," by Shunichi Suzuki.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography: "Madagascar Island," by Tenji Okagawa.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Wartime and National Schools," by Yonetaro Tokishita.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Harmonica Concert.
6:30 Lecture; Music.
8:00 Radio Drama; "Japan Broadcasting Orchestra; Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.
9:00 News; Biwa Play, by Gakujo Yoshimura.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation News.

AMERICAN ECONOMY GREATLY UNSTABLE

U.S. Compelled to Seek New Fields of Trade in Central And South States

BRITAIN BIGGEST BUYER

Henderson Promulgates Ruling Restricting Maximum Price Levels

"With her trade relations with East Asia completely cut off as a result of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States of America is now compelled to seek new fields for her overseas trade in Central and South America," begins an article in the latest number of the Economist, a weekly published by the Osaka Mainichi.

The article follows in brief:

"As for her volume of exports from America, Britain ranks first as an importer, but America is now in such a position that she is compelled to compete with the products produced in Central and South America, which are at present shipped to British ports.

"On the other hand, the United States' imports have been augmented at a phenomenal tempo by reason of the huge increase in demand for production of war materials in late years. According to the Commerce Department's announcement, under date of March 19, 1942, the total volume of trade with 20 countries in Central and South America during 1940 shows an excess of exports over imports amounting to $63,000,000, whereas a similar overseas balance during 1941 shows an excess of imports over exports amounting to $106,000,000. It was further revealed in this statement that the United States' purchases from the various countries in Central and South America amounted to the extent of $113,000,000 in exchange for gold during 1941.

Balance Unfavorable

"It appears that the United States is placing greater reliance on Central and South American countries since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as was evidenced by the announcement that the United States Commerce Department made under date of May 29, regarding the balance of trade with the Central and South American countries during the first quarter of the current year, disclosing an unfavorable balance amounting to approximately $27,000,000.

"According to the classification of the countries concerned, her trade with Argentina for the first quarter of the current year shows an unfavorable balance on the side of the United States amounting to $24,500,000 in contrast to an excess of her exports over imports during the corresponding period of last year by $18,600,000.

"As for her trade with Brazil, the unfavorable trade balance of the United States during the first quarter of the current year amounted to $31,700,000 in contrast with the favorable balance scored during the corresponding period of last year amounting to $10,200,000. A similar trend is found in the trade between the United States and other countries in Central and South America.

"According to reports arriving from various sources, the United States is now making desperate efforts to hoard raw cotton produced in Central and South American countries. This was endorsed by the commercial treaty, concluded when the President of Peru visited the Washington Government on May 16 this year. It is said that the United States is anxious to buy as much as 200,000 bales (about two-thirds of Peruvian annual production), amounting in value to approximately $10,000,000. In view, however, of the scarcity of ship bottoms, the United States will be obliged to store the majority of raw cotton purchased in Peru for some time to come. Viewed from all angles, it is quite contrary that the United States should have begun to import raw cotton from other countries in view of her time-honored exports of the same commodity.

Load Shortage Seen

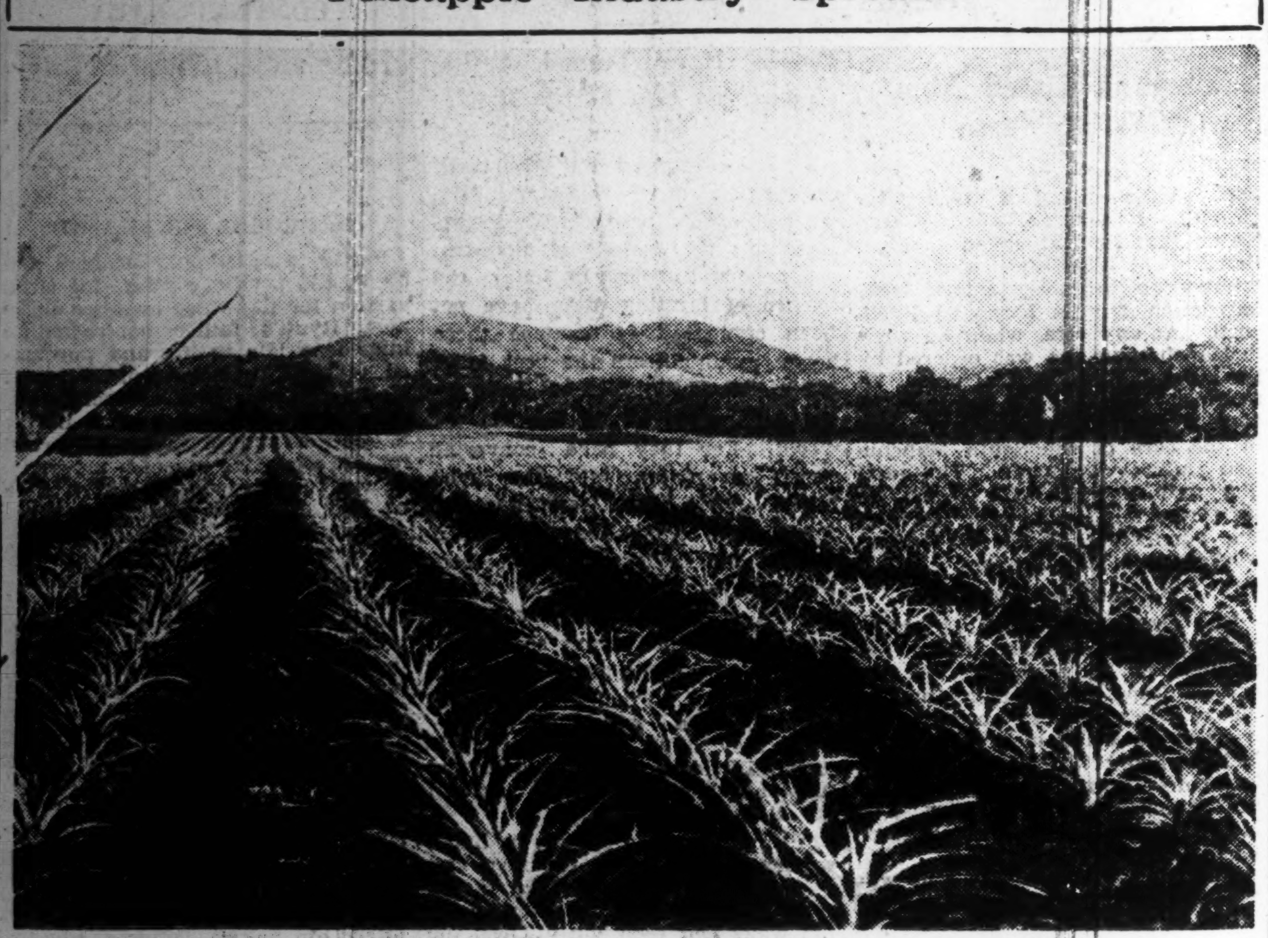
"In addition to the dwindling stock of petroleum products, Americans are now worried about the prospective shortage of their foodstuffs. As a matter of fact, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard indicated at a meeting of the Pan-American Vegetable Dealers' Association, on May 21, that there is a possibility of a foodstuff shortage being felt in the United States, and even declared the need for effecting a countrywide control of foodstuffs.

"In view of the colossal demand created among her Allies for foodstuffs of late years, the United States supplied these Allies with foodstuffs far exceeding the volume previously estimated by the American Government. It is for this reason that the production and distribution of foodstuffs in her own country has been thrown off balance.

"It was on April 28 this year that the U.S. Price Coordinator Leon Henderson promulgated a law restricting the maximum price level for all articles sold by retailers, effective on and after May 18. Thus, the prices of these articles, numbering about 40,000, have been pegged at the highest prices prevailing in March this year. Due to the growing shortage of raw materials and finished products, however, there is every possibility of the vicious inflation spreading all over the United States.

"With the object of checking and curbing this tendency, Henderson voiced his views on May 28 that the price-pegging law can be faithfully observed by simultaneously enforcing the wage and salary pegging law, adding, strangely enough, that the repetition of discussions in connection with this problem is likely to create agitations among the working classes and general salary earners, for increase in their pay."

Pineapple Industry Spreads



This photo shows a vast stretch of pineapple plantation on one of the farms cultivated by the South Seas Development Company somewhere in the Southern Regions. Rich in experience on the strength of their traditional industry, and now having the additional privilege of an enlarged sphere for their industry in the newly occupied areas in the South, the staff members of these interests are working enthusiastically in an attempt to realize a considerable increase in variety and volume of their farm products under the blaze of the tropical sun.

TRADE MARKS USE UNDER DISCUSSION

Utilization of Enemy Properties In Japan to Fall Under Four Heads

Rational utilization of the seized patents and trade marks of the enemy countries is recommended in a representation which was made Wednesday to the Government authorities concerned by the officials of the Major Industries Control Bodies' Council. The representation was adopted following a conference of the directors of the Industrial Control Associations and Control Body.

The representation reads:

"It is deemed most urgent that the Government should quickly cancel the patents, trade marks and utility models of the enemy countries by putting the Wartime Industrial Ownership Law in action, devise temporary measures to leave such as have already been permitted to be enforced in this country, and cause the Control Associations or similar control bodies to work out proper measures for as wide and rational utilization of enemy property in this country as possible, by making examination from the national point of view.

To Take Control

"1. The Government should devise measures to empower the Control Associations or similar control bodies to utilize the confiscated patents upon their cancellation.

"2. The Government should take proper steps in case the cancellation of patents necessitates loss of compensation for those who have already obtained the right to use such patents in this country.

"3. The confiscated patents of the enemy countries should be unconditionally cancelled.

"4. In regard to the utility models and the inventions and devices, patents for which application have been filed, the Government should take proper steps so that procedures similar to those taken for patents may be applied."

BOND INTEREST YIELD

Fluctuations of Principal May Issues Shown

The interest yields of principal bonds and debentures during May were reported as follows by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, reports Domei.

Interest Yields of Principal Stocks in May

Items	May, 1942	April, 1942	May, 1941
Paid-up amount per stock	¥46.89	¥46.57	¥48.44
Market quotations	¥82.02	¥82.07	¥83.66
Dividend rate	9.19%	9.36%	9.33%
Interest yield	3.30%	3.33%	3.67%
Index Numbers on basis of July 1, 1914	74	74	79

Interest Yields of Principal Bonds in May

Items	May, 1942	April, 1942	May, 1941
Governm't bonds	3.793%	3.798%	3.821%
Local bonds	4.209	4.209	4.208
Hypothec debentures	4.218	4.216	2.207
Other bank deb.	4.299	2.298	4.289*
Corporation deb.	4.353	4.370	4.388
Average yields	4.175	4.178	4.183

May Interest Yields of Principal Stocks By Industry

Industry	May interest yields	Increase over Apr. yields
Banking	5.33	0.04*
Mining	6.26	0.23*
Mfg. industry	6.64	0.05
Gas and electricity	6.53	0.39*
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	5.89	0.06
Transportation and communications	5.43	0.07*
Commerce and miscellaneous	2.77	0.02*
Total average	5.82	0.14*

Note: (*) denotes decrease.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	139.4	+ .50
N.Y.K., new short-term	100.4	+ 1.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.1	+ 1.10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.20	Same

BIG BUSINESS SLUMP AFFECTS U.S. PLANTS

Profits Decline in First Quarter Of Year Due to Economic Control Measures

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—Acute depression is reigning in American business and industry with the profit rates slumping sharply in the first quarter of this year, it is reliably reported here from the United States.

Due to the declining profits resultant from the strengthened economic control measures as well as tax increases, many industrial and business companies cut their dividends for the first quarter, with the curtailment of dividends particularly conspicuous in heavy and munitions industrial circles.

The general depression is attributed directly or indirectly to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which forced American industry to be completely organized with the resultant confusion of production processes and the noteworthy expansion in running expenses.

With the enforcement of the surplus profit tax now under consideration by the Government apparently inevitable, all business and industrial concerns are desperately attempting to think out some ways to dodge the extra burden. For this purpose, some companies are concealing part of their profits while others are making false business reports.

The sharp drop in the profit rates of leading American business and industrial companies in the first quarter this year is revealed in the following table:

Profits of American Companies

Companies	1st Quarter 1942	1941	Decr. (Pct.)
Montgomery Ward	$0.61	$0.44	*39
American Tel. & Tel.	2.52	2.59	3
Anaconda Copper	1.15	1.34	4
National Cash Reg.	0.51	0.30	*70
Texas Oil	0.73	0.60	*20
Western Union Tel.	1.25	1.23	* 2
Du Pont	1.18	1.71	31
Westinghouse Elec.	1.28	2.10	39
Chrysler Motors	1.13	2.20	69
Bethlehem Steel	1.51	2.95	49
Pennsylvania Rl. Rd.	0.29	0.57	49
General Motors	0.48	1.44	67
United Fruits	1.30	1.35	4

Note: The mark (*) denotes increase.

Glass Industry Grows

The glass industry in Manchoukuo suddenly sprang up on the stoppage of imports of European goods during the World War 1. Since the founding of Manchoukuo the demand for glass has increased considerably. Production of glass ware has expanded from ¥554,000 in 1932 to ¥1,500,000 in 1935. The glass market in Manchoukuo is practically monopolized by the Mitsubishi concern through the Shoko Glass Company capitalized at ¥3,000,000 at Dairen, and the Manchuria Shoko Glass Company, capitalized to the same amount, at Mukden. Both these establishments are subsidiaries of the Asahi Glass Company, the largest of its kind in Japan. Production of the Shoko Glass Company in 1935 was valued at ¥3,000,000 consisting of 600,000 cases of sheet glass.

HUGE RUBBER YIELD IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Production Represents 90 Per Cent of World's Entire Output

The annual production of crude rubber in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is estimated at nearly 1,500,000 tons, representing about 90 per cent of the entire output of the world, declared Professor Tsutomu Kuwada of the Tokyo Imperial University in an interview with the Asahi on Tuesday.

Continuing, Professor Kuwada said that Malaya, the former Netherlands East Indies, Thailand, Burma and French Indo-China are major rubber producing countries. And of these, he pointed out, the cultivation of rubber flourishes especially in Malaya and the East Indies. The gist of the professor's interesting discourse follows:

"There are numerous plants which yield rubber solutions. The rubber trees now being cultivated in the South Sea regions are of Brazilian origin and it was about 65 years ago that these were transplanted to the Orient.

"At present the production of rubber in Brazil is negligible whereas in the Southern Regions, output has been meeting the world's demands in major proportions.

2,000,000 Tons Possible

"It is said that if the cultivation of superior trees is pushed in the future, the production of over 2,000,000 tons of rubber can easily be realized without having to worry about new plantations.

"Hitherto, about half of the crude rubber available in the Southern Regions was exported to the United States. Japan consumes less than 100,000 tons and it is believed that about 150,000 tons will be sufficient to meet the demands of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Even if rubber from these regions is supplied to Germany, Italy and other Axis countries, 200,000 tons will certainly be sufficient to meet their demands. It follows, therefore, that the excess supply of rubber within the Co-Prosperity Sphere can be calculated to represent the enormous total of over 1,000,000 tons.

"But here a major question arises. How effectively can Japan utilize this excess in the future?

Curtailment Not Advisable

"Generally speaking, experts are of the opinion that production should be drastically reduced and that part of the plantations should be utilized for the cultivation of other plants. This plan, however, is rather a negative measure and has certain rather significant limitations. I consider that further serious study is necessary.

"For instance, if production is curtailed, it will necessarily mean that there will be some unemployment. Then when viewed from a commercial viewpoint, when peace returns to this war-torn world, there will naturally be big demands for rubber, and if production has been drastically curtailed, it will not be such a simple matter to again step up output in a short period of time.

"It is my firm belief that in order to meet the demands of the future, it is necessary to maintain superior rubber plantations.

Shrine to Be Erected

In commemoration of the semi-centennial anniversary of its creation, the Mining Supervising Bureau under the Commerce and Industry Ministry has in contemplation the erection of a shrine next autumn, called the "Kozan Jinja," dedicated to the deified spirit of mines and the departed souls of mine workers, according to the Nippon Kogyo. The bureau is now working on a program to fete the erection of the shrine upon its completion and to organize a committee to proceed with various services for the welfare of general mine workers, adds the paper.

HOME NEWS AFFECTS ALL STOCKS TODAY

World-Shaking Report of Imperial Navy's Additional Successes Cheer Market

The world-shaking news released by the Imperial Headquarters late yesterday afternoon of the Imperial Navy Forces' surprise attacks on the Aleutian Islands, combined with news of the Navy's spearheads consistently directed toward the continent of the Australian Commonwealth, did not fail to cheer up the bulls on the Tokyo Exchange yesterday. As a matter of fact, confident of the perfect control of the Pacific Ocean by the Japanese Navy and anticipating the prospective freedom of navigation of our ocean-going merchantmen, later on, bulls rushed on to shippings and shipbuildings, thereby creating new highs on parade.

In the long-term section, N.Y.K. soared up by ¥4.30, its new by ¥3.50, O.S.K. by ¥3.30, Toyo Steamship by ¥1.70, Nissan S.S. by ¥1.40, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding by ¥2.30, its new by ¥2.10, Uraga Dockyard by ¥1.70, Hakodate Dockyard by ¥1.80, Niigata Iron Works by ¥2.00. As for the miscellaneous in the same section, Sino-Japanese Spinning scored a remarkable gain of ¥4.40 at one bound, Japan Steel Tubing stepped up by ¥1.30, Hokkaido Coal, new, by ¥2.00, Tokyo Bearing by ¥2.30, Japan Dust Iron by ¥1.30, Japan Piston by ¥2.30 etc.

In the short-term market, Tokyo Stock, new, opened in the morning session at ¥138.50, rose up to ¥139.90 in the afternoon session but closed at ¥139.40, showing a gain of ¥0.50 over the afternoon closing price of Wednesday. Following the footsteps of a sharp advance in the long-term section, N.Y.K. hit a new high of ¥114.80, its new ¥100.60, and closed at ¥114.40 and ¥100.40 respectively. Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, too, was firm, which, after hitting a new high of ¥100.50, closed at ¥100.10.

An equally rosy atmosphere pervaded the spot market. Tachikawa Airplane Manufacturing Works, for instance, rose by ¥3.00, and Northwest Steamship by ¥4.00 at one bound.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term market are as follows:

Tokyo Stock, new ¥139.40, N.Y.K. ¥114.40, its new ¥100.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.70, its new ¥100.10, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.30, Osaka Stock, new ¥76.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.0	....	67.2	68.0
Do. new (25)	38.3	u .5	38.5	38.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.0	u .4	156.7	157.3
Do. new (25)	100.2	d .5	101.0	101.9
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.0	....	90.5	91.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	49.5	u .3	49.8	50.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	71.9	72.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	115.9	u4.9	115.9	116.7
Do. new (37½)	100.3	u3.6	100.9	101.7
O. S. K. (50)	103.6	....	102.0	103.0
Do. new (37½)	102.0	u2.7	....)	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.3	u1.8	84.0	85.0
Do. new (25)	55.4	u. 7	55.8	56.7
Uraga Dock (50)	99.5	u1.6	100.0	100.0
Third Section				
Japan Nickel	46.6	d .3	46.3	46.8
Kotobuki Heavy	(66.8	u1.0	66.5	67.4
Japan Automobile Ind	....	u .6	75.5	76.6
Toyo Ball Bearing	87.7	u2.1	87.9	89.4
Ikegai Automobile Ind	68.0	u .2	68.4	69.4
Japan Piston Ring	....	u2.0	83.7	85.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
Second 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
First 4%	103.05	103.05	103.05	103.05

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	138.7	139.4	138.7	139.4
N. Y. K., old	114.6	114.8	114.0	114.4
N. Y. K., new	100.7	100.7	100.2	100.4
Kanegafuchi Spin	155.3	155.3	155.0	155.7
Do. new	100.0	100.5	99.7	100.1
Teikoku Rayon, n	90.4	90.5	90.0	90.3
Osaka Stock, new	76.1	76.3	76.0	76.2
Japan Steel Tube	74.2	74.2	73.9	73.7
Japan Oil	82.9	83.2	82.9	82.9
S. M. Railway	71.9	....	....	71.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	88.9	88.9	....	88.5
Hitachi Works	77.1	76.8	....	77.0
Japan Mining	59.3	59.2	59.1	59.1
Manchuria Ind	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.3

METHANE GAS TO BE USED FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

Corporation Now Formed to Use Valuable Supply on Shores Of Lake Biwa

Ascertaining the adequate supply of methane gas along the shores of Lake Biwa and encouraged by the experts' assurance that this gas is highly serviceable to replace ordinary gas for household consumption and other industrial purposes, there is a movement among the businessmen interested to organize a corporation named "Omi Natural Gas Company, Limited," reports the Nippon Kogyo.

A party of promotors, headed by Keizo Ichimura, formerly Mayor of Kyoto met the other day and decided upon the formation of this corporation capitalized at ¥500,000. They are expected to file an application for permission with the Mine Supervising Bureau, Osaka. Upon receipt of permission, the corporation will proceed with the schedule of supplying the general consumers in Otsu City on a large scale, adds the paper.

Bill Clearings

June 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	272,644	179,687
Balance	31,246	16,544

Anglo-American Economic Foundation Sways Owing to Loss of Vital Mineral Resources

The century-old economic prosperity of Britain and the United States was based upon the fact that they had monopolized the world's natural resources and the fact that they enjoyed the world's markets, but now that they have lost access to the rich resources of tin, rubber, petroleum and other important raw materials in the southern regions and have been cut out of the China and Manchoukuo markets, British and American economy has been shaken to its very foundation, it was declared by Finance Minister Okinori Kava through the columns of the "Taiheiyo" or the Pacific, a publication of the Pacific Institute.

The Finance Minister said:

"The conduct of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere are like the two wheels of a vehicle, and they must be pushed in parallel to each other. For, the fighting power of Japan can only be increased through the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will serve to reduce the fighting power of the enemy.

Economic Prosperity Lost

"Both Britain and the United States had enjoyed their brilliant economic prosperity, because they had control over the world's markets. However, now that they have lost access to the rich natural resources in the southern Pacific, including tin, rubber, oil and other important mineral resources, and in view of the fact that they have been cut out of the Chinese and Manchoukuo markets, on account of the glorious victories of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, the economic prosperity of Britain and the United States has been thoroughly shaken from its very foundation.

"On the other hand, on the European Continent, owing to the victories of the Axis Powers, not only have Britain and the United States lost the market in the Iberian Peninsula, but the fate of North Africa, West Asia and India, as well as that of Australia is now on the verge of collapse, and it would not be wide of the mark to say that the economic system of the Anglo-Saxons is now crumbling.

Imperial Navy Commands

"To make matters worse for Britain and the United States, the Imperial Navy is now in command of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, whereas the Axis submarines and warplanes are displaying great activities in the Atlantic, with the result that the British and American Navies are menaced from all quarters. In fact, the United States is even faced with difficulties in transporting cargo between its homeland and the Latin-American nations. Moreover, she is finding it difficult to transport oil from her own western coast to the eastern coast. In this manner their economic difficulties are increasing day by day.

"In sharp contrast to the economic decline of the United States and Britain, Japan has already laid a firm economic foundation, with China, Manchoukuo and the southern regions as the background. And in addition to developing the existing natural resources in these territories, new resources are being located and explored to the agreeable surprise of all concerned. Thus, the progress of the war resources that are necessary for conducting warfare are placed under the control of Japan, which is greatly contributing to the construction of a defense state of the highest degree and to the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere.

Futile Resistance Continued

"That Britain and the United States are still putting up resistance, despite their continued military reverses, is due simply to their over-estimation of the superiority of their natural resources and their productive power. However, in view of the fact that their economic foundation is tottering, as stated earlier, they are now being compelled to resurvey their own economic power.

"At the time of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict both Britain and the United States underrated Japan's national power, and indulged in unnecessary intervention. After the four years of the Sino-Japanese hostilities they again blunderingly under-estimated Japan's power, and repeated the same mistake after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and if they do not awaken now to a realization of their repeated mistakes, and still continue to over-estimate their own economic power which is now rapidly disintegrating, they are bound to precipitate to a tragic end.

"The construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere in the East, with Japan as the nerve center and the construction of a new order in Europe with Germany and Italy as the nucleus are going to replace the Anglo-American economic system which is now singing its own swan song. When the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Orbit and the new order in Europe are completed, they will become a great power far surpassing the old influences of Britain and the United States put together, even from the economic viewpoint alone," the Finance Minister concluded.

12 CONTROL BODIES NOW IN FIRST STAGE

Established for Seven Fields—Under Key Industries Ordinance

Under the key industries ordinance, 12 control associations have been established for seven different industries in the first stage, and in addition a control association for railway tracks has been formed. On the other hand, correspondingly, a National Financial Control Association and 10 financial control associations for different trades have been formed and are about to start operation, according to the Miyako Shimbun.

Now, the establishment of control associations for the secondary lines of key industries, which had been a pending question, is about to be realized in the near future, and the consolidation of the industrial and financial structure in accordance with the Fuehrerprinzip, as one solid wing of the national defense State structure, is gradually taking concrete shape.

Preparations Made

On the basis of the key industries ordinance, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been making preparations for the establishment of secondary stage control associations in the following seven industrial branches: textiles, chemical products, light metals, rubber goods, leather and hides, oils and fats, and warehouse business.

However, with regard to chemical products and oils and fats, difference of opinions have arisen between the officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and no agreement has yet been reached in spite of repeated negotiations between the vice-ministers of the two ministries concerned, ending in a temporary deadlock, according to the same paper.

In view of the present situation which does not permit precious days being lost on account of bureaucratic controversies it is now expected that the two heads of the ministries concerned will take up the matter in the form of direct political negotiations, and as a result it is expected that the pending question of the secondary stage control associations will be finally solved and the various organs will be established to begin operations, the Miyako concludes.

Synthetic Rubber

Synthetic rubber production in Manchoukuo got under way in 1941 with the establishment of a plant at Kirin, utilizing hydro-electric power from the Sungari power station. The firm which is known as the Manchuria Synthetic Rubber Company expected at first to produce 50 tons daily, but later increased output to meet the rise in the demand for synthetic rubber.

HEMP-DRESSING SEEN GROWING IN ACTIVITY

Outbreak of China Affair Resulted in Cultivation of Low Hemp in Manchoukuo

In sharp contrast to the general trend of normal conditions prevailing in other fields of light industry in Japan, the hemp-dressing business is growing in popularity owing to its exceptionally favorable returns and its anticipated expansion.

The hemp-dressing industry, it will be recalled, was very inactive during the time a great amount of low cotton was imported from abroad and therefore, could not make the same progress seen in other fields of the textile industry. However, following the outbreak of the China Affair, a sudden demand was seen in the hemp dressing industry for military use, and the industry is now continuing in full operation, accelerated by the marked progress in the cultivation of low hemp in Manchoukuo.

Over Ten Firms

The number of the hemp-dressing firms totals more than 10 at present in Japan proper. The Imperial Textile Industrial Company holds first place with a capital of ¥51,000,000 and the Nichiman Flax Spinning Company ranks second with a capital of ¥24,000,000.

With the gradual expansion of the low-hemp production centers, it is anticipated that leading hemp-dressing concerns will enlarge their businesses in the near future, from the view point of meeting the increased demand for dressed hemp.

Economic Organ Feted

In order to smoothly and effectively handle the varied economic affairs in connection with the Southern Regions, a new institute came into existence in Osaka yesterday. Bearing the name of Nampo-In, this organ was commemorated with due ceremonies at the Prefectural Hall, through the good offices of the authorities of the Osaka Prefectural and Municipality and also the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

AUTO SUPPLY PLANS FOR E. ASIA DECIDED

System Will Be Similar to Measure Now Successful in Japan Proper

With the publication by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on June 5 of the outline of an organization for the distribution of automobiles and parts, unification of distribution within Japan Proper is making fast progress. Now, for the necessary adjustment of distribution throughout the territories of East Asia, the establishment in Manchoukuo, the Kwantung Leased Territory, and China of a system parallel to that set-up in Japan is considered a matter of great urgency, according to the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun.

After careful studies concerning the application of the same system to Manchoukuo, the Kwantung Leased Territory, China, and other territories, a general plan has now been adopted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, which is to be discussed early next month at a conference among the officials concerned of the Army, Navy, and Overseas Affairs Ministries, the Planning Board, the China Affairs Board, the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, and the Government-General of Chosen and Taiwan.

FIRST HARVEST TEA ARRIVES

Traders Await Second Arrivals Due To Low Stock

The arrivals of tea from Shizuoka were estimated on Tuesday at 13,000 kan (48,750 kilograms). Due to the low stock of better grades, in the first harvest tea, traders are awaiting the arrivals of the second harvest. The market remained calm throughout the day. Quotations stood at ¥13.40/13.50 for No. 1 grade, ¥9.20/10.60 for No. 2 grade, ¥6.50/7.00 for No. 3 grade, and ¥3.70/4.00 for No. 5 grade, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942

Some Lessons of the Aleutian And Midway Attacks

Enough time has now elapsed since the announcement of the surprising Japanese attacks on the Aleutian Islands and on the Midway Islands to make it possible to draw some conclusions. The explanations of Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and the unofficial comments of many naval experts, the most important of whom are distinguished retired naval officers, leave no doubt as to the significance and meaning of the recent Japanese victories.

It is obvious enough even to an uninformed layman that the Japanese attacks must have been of a stupendous character. The extent of the losses inflicted on the enemy and the fact that we also suffered some losses, although comparatively light, indicate the fierce character of the fighting. The fact also that the United States lost two more of her precious and rapidly disappearing aircraft carriers and that the Japanese have occupied portions of the Aleutian Islands which constitute a part of the Western Hemisphere serve to emphasize the glorious character of the achievements of the Imperial Forces.

One of the conclusions which can be drawn from the events of the past two days is the fact that the striking power and range of the Japanese Forces have no parallel in history. The fact that offensive attacks were hurled simultaneously at far-separated points more than two thousand miles from the Japanese homeland and also about two thousand miles from each other is an indication of the tremendous range and mobility of the Japanese Forces. Coming so close on the heels of the Japanese attacks on Madagascar and southeastern Australia, the former actually seven thousand miles away from the Japanese homeland, the demonstration of the range of Japan's striking power could not have been more effective. And to add still further to the surprise comes later word of additional Japanese bombardment of the southeastern Australian cities of Sydney and Newcastle from the sea.

A little calculation will show that the seas encompassed by lines drawn to connect these points which have recently been attacked by the Japanese Forces cover 200,000,000 square miles, or an area three times the area of the Atlantic Ocean. The Japanese Forces are apparently able to strike at the far corners of this vast area simultaneously and at will. Such range and mobility of striking power has never yet been witnessed in the history of the world.

The attacks of the last few days also prove conclusively that the initiative still lies overwhelmingly with Japan. Allied propaganda has been loud in its claims that the Allies would wrest the initiative from Japan, and that an Allied offensive was soon scheduled to start which would throw Japan back to her homeland borders. Upon what grounds the Allies have been basing their propaganda is hard to understand. Everywhere the Allies have been in constant retreat in all the theaters of war throughout the region of the Pacific ever since the first day of the war. Nowhere has that retreat been reversed. And yet, the Allies have been loudly proclaiming that the tide of war was about to turn, that they would soon take the initiative. The attacks on the Aleutians and Midway is Japan's refutation of the Allied claim. Where is the Allied offensive when Japan can take the United States by surprise and occupy points within the Western Hemisphere itself? How do the Americans expect to throw the Japanese back to their own homeland when the Japanese are still further extending their field of operations by approaching closer than ever by thousands of miles toward the American homeland? Far from the Americans undertaking an offensive, it is the Japanese who are still constantly carrying the fight into American territory.

The third conclusion to which the recent operations give rise is the conclusion that the strategy and tactics of the Japanese leaders are incomparably superior to those of the Americans. As Captain Hideo Hiraide points out, by launching an attack on the Midway Islands, the Japanese Navy drew the main strength of the American fleet in that direction and thus made it impossible for the Americans to send reinforcements to the north while the Japanese Army and Navy together carried out the reduction and occupation of various key positions in the Aleutian Islands. At the same time, the thrust at Midway served as a device to draw the American fleet out where the Japanese Force could get at it, with the result that the Americans lost two more of their precious and rapidly disappearing aircraft carriers.

A still further deduction which can be drawn from the battle off Midway is the consequence which the loss of these two aircraft carriers will have on the subsequent course of the war. It is true that the Japanese side also suffered some loss to its aircraft carrier strength, but as Captain Hiraide points out, Japan has an ample reserve of this type of craft and can well afford to sacrifice one or two such vessels in order to inflict proportionate damage to the American side. With respect to the Americans, however, such a loss is fatal. Starting the war with eight vessels of this type, the Americans had already lost five at the hands of the Japanese before this most recent battle. Now they have lost two more. Only the Ranger, which is known to be in the Atlantic, and another recently completed carrier remain to the United States.

What this depletion of the aircraft carrier strength of the United States means can be imagined when it is noted that in present day warfare air power is a factor of most vital importance. Without it, surface ships are practically helpless. How desperate the American authorities really feel over this situation can be seen from the announcements which have been appearing recently to the effect that a sudden change has been made in the naval building program of the United States so as to place greatest emphasis on the rapid construction of aircraft carriers. Such an announcement is tantamount to an open confession that the United States has suffered irretrievable losses to this arm of its power. Furthermore, it is obvious that no hastily improvised American carriers can be a match for the Japanese carriers which have been built carefully under normal conditions.

The Japanese thrust at the Aleutians and Midway also effectively deprives the Americans of bases for air raids against Japan. Such raids can of course have nothing more than nuisance value in a guerrilla warfare of no consequence to the outcome of the main struggle. But the Americans nevertheless have been making much of the possibility of using the Aleutians in particular as bases for raids upon Japan. Now with a portion of the Aleutians actually in Japanese hands, it will be the American mainland rather than Japan which will be threatened.

Finally, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the latest Japanese attacks upset completely even the most conservative strategic plans of the Americans. The Americans had two sets of plans. Their offensive plan called for attacks against Japan using advance bases like Guam, the Philippines, and Singapore. But this plan was shattered in the early days of the war. Their defensive plan was a much more modest one, calling for a defense of a triangle running from the Aleutian Islands to Hawaii and thence to Panama. But now, the Japanese have actually penetrated and broken one corner of this defensive triangle by occupying a part of the Aleutians. The Japanese have moreover threatened still another corner by demolishing the installations at Midway which serves as an outpost of Hawaii. Far from maintaining their power in the Pacific, the Americans are finding that the very defenses of their homeland are no longer secure.

To hide the disastrous consequences of the latest battles, the Americans are as usual proclaiming another American victory. The only possible pretext for such a claim lies in the Japanese losses, which, however, are far lighter than their own. Such Japanese losses, far from signifying an American victory, constitute only a modest price for an American disaster, for as Captain Hiraide aptly puts it, it is no more than the "allowing of one's flesh to be cut in order to crush the bone of the enemy."

A Year Ago Today

June 12, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Huge numbers of Australian troops were reported concentrating at various points on the Thai frontier in order to check and intimidate Thailand from approaching Japan. Latest reports from the south indicate that 60 lorries laden with Australian troops arrived at Chieng Sen, located opposite Chieng Rai, which is a pivotal place on the northern Thai border, accompanied by more than 20 trucks carrying arms and ammunition. The British forces now being stationed in the same section are estimated at 4,000 men. The Thai Government, while maintaining composure vis-a-vis the British step, was continuing to keep strict watch over the British movements.

RAPID GROWTH OF MANCHOUKUO DUE TO WORK OF FIVE LEADERS

Premier Hideki Tojo, Naoki Hoshino Listed Among Men Who Helped Construct Sturdy State

Virile, full of stamina, vibrant with health, the Empire of Manchoukuo is ready to take on the heavy responsibilities of the War of Greater East Asia. The Empire has grown swiftly, and with miraculous will-power has thrust herself at the head of most of the nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The nation did not progress swiftly through her own innate, propelling force but through the efforts and assistance of many Japanese pioneers, men with foresight and determination. These men were legion and to name them here separately would be impossible. However, it is possible to mention some of the most outstanding leaders who nursed the Empire at the time of her birth, helped her grow steadily into a wise and beneficent State.

These men were the present Premier of Japan, General Hideki Tojo, Naoki Hoshino, Yoshisuke Aikawa, Yosuke Matsuoka and Nobusuke Kishi. Through a coincidence, men whose first name ended in ki and suke played the biggest role in the sturdy reconstruction of the new State of Manchoukuo.

Premier Tojo

Premier Hideki Tojo, while in the Kwantung Army, did not go about his work with a lot of fanfaronade or flourish but worked methodically, coolly and persistently in attacking any phase of the work for the construction of Manchoukuo. There was wisdom and decision in his actions. Also in the Kwantung Army was another man, Lieutenant-General Kanji Ishihara whose contributions to the welfare and growth of the Empire cannot be over-estimated. Colonel Daisaku Kawamoto was another important leader who groomed Manchoukuo for her future role in the Asia amphitheater.

Besides these men who came from the army barracks were Government officials. Yosuke Matsuoka, the fiery spokesman for the Japanese Government at the League of Nations, was one of them. It is difficult to commend this leader sufficiently and do justice to him, for his work in the phenomenal development of this Empire cannot be fully measured. His contributions were incalculable. He succeeded in reorganizing the economic and industrial fabric of the country.

The former Foreign Minister's popularity and admiration for his achievement by the people of Manchoukuo can be gauged by the ovation and rousing cheer the Minister received when he crossed Manchoukuo on his way to Berlin in 1941.

Naoki Hoshino

Naoki Hoshino who was Minister without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Planning Board under the Konoye Cabinet in 1940 has emblazoned his name on the rolls of men who have built Manchoukuo. He was connected with the Manchou Tokusan Chuo-kai, and also was councillor of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association.

Naoki Hoshino's biggest contribution to Manchoukuo is perhaps the first Five-Year Plan for the regeneration of the industrial organs of the country. The development of Manchoukuo may be divided into three periods. The first period was mainly taken up in the extermination of the bandits who terrorized the countryside. The formulation of the gigantic Five-Year Plan in 1937 and its execution despite the hardships encountered by the outbreak of the European War is a record which will assure permanent fame to its originator, Naoki Hoshino.

The goal of the First Five Year Plan as was announced at the time of its inception was as follows: pig iron, 2,400,000 metric tons, coal, 27,000,000 metric tons, synthetic oil, 500,000 metric tons, shale oil, 800,000 metric tons, electric power, 1,450,000 kilowatts, pulp, 300,000 metric tons, salt, 880,000 metric tons, and gold, ¥200,000,000. With the steady progress of the war and the expansion of the war theater, the scale of the industrial plan was greatly widened. Although no announcement has yet been made on the revised goal of pig iron, steel ingot, coal, synthetic oil, and electric power, the amended goal of other products is as follows: oil shale, 800,000 metric tons, pulp, 400,000 metric tons, salt, 1,000,000 metric tons, rice, 400,000 metric tons, barley, 180,000 metric tons, wheat, 1,350,000 metric tons, soya bean, 4,500,000 metric tons, sugar beet, 210,000 metric tons, millet, 3,500,000 metric tons, kaoliang, 4,500,000 metric tons, and corn, 2,300,000 metric tons.

This formidable mass of statistical data was the work of Naoki Hoshino. This was not just a paper plan but a program that was carried out with thorough pertinacity. Though the results have not been made public in terms of tons and yen, very few people doubt the successful prosecution of this gigantic plan for the construction of a stable but dynamic economic structure.

Nobusuke Kishi

At the time Naoki Hoshino was in Manchoukuo, Nobusuke Kishi, the present Commerce and Industry Minister, and concurrently a member of the Diet, was also working in one of the government offices in Hsinking. He is a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University. Since his college days, he has struck his superiors with his brilliant flash of intellect, with his mental nimbleness in juggling with figures, and with his irrefutable, air-tight logic.

He started out in the Commerce and Industry Ministry where he showed his superior ability in planning, reforming and drawing up many of the important economic laws for the control of the key industries. It was perhaps for this reason that he was called to Manchoukuo at the time when that country needed a systematic legal foundation for its economic livelihood. At any rate, when he went to Manchoukuo, he was ordered by his uncle, Yosuke Matsuoka, to readjust and put in order the diverse and multitudinous industries in the care of the South Manchurian Railway Company. The rapidity and alacrity with which he completed his work won for him the admiration of all his fellow-workers and his superiors.

Destined for Cabinet

The possessor of such an ability was naturally destined for a key position in the Cabinet. At the present time, the Commerce and Industry Minister is supported in his work by three able men, all of whom had worked brilliantly in Manchoukuo before returning to Japan. They are Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister Etsusaburo Shiina, Susumu Kanda and Yoji Minobe.

Another important person who happens to be an industrialist and worked in the practical field for the construction of the economic framework of Manchoukuo is Yoshisuke Aikawa. Any reference to Who's Who will impress one with the firm, intrenched position which he has secured for himself in the economic livelihood of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under the principle of one industry-one company which obtains in Manchoukuo, the vigorous industrialist has strived to build a granite-like economic edifice, has prosecuted his decisions with crushing and powerful determination with the result that the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation of which he is head has surged forward with remarkable rapidity.

Industrial Make-Up

The M.I.D.C. subsidiary corporations, active in all the imaginable fields of economic activity, number more than 25. Some of them are engaged in digging coal, others are busily engaged in the production of light metals, still others in the manufacture of aircraft. This is not all. Other affiliated firms of the M.I.D.C. are furnishing motor vehicles which are gracing the highways of Greater East Asia, making spark plugs and spare piston rings. As if these were not enough, the M.I.D.C. has also turned into an industrial philanthropist. It has loaned its funds directly to as many as 16 firms and indirectly to an equal number of other corporations.

With the assistance of these capable leaders, Manchoukuo has progressed. She has advanced far ahead of most of the other nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is bound to make even greater progress, at an even greater speed. But this nation has yet shown no signs of fatigue. Through the veins of the Manchoukcua Empire flow youthful blood. There is strength and dynamic vibration in her movements. Though with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, her duties and responsibilities have multiplied, her courageous resolution at the commencement of the current hostilities to aid Japan in every way has brought her no small measures of admiration from even among those who previously doubted her power. (By Keigi Tanikawa in Keikoku).

In the Periodicals

Shuho: a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 296 dated June 10, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Feature articles: New Direction of Politics, Cooperation of the National Government of China in the War of Greater East Asia, Completion of the New Fapi Structure, Revision of the Extraordinary Fund Adjustment Law, Advance of the Deep-Sea Fishery, and Physical Examination of Infants.

Shashin Shuho: a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 224 dated June 10, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. As usual, the weekly is full of the current news items of the fighting and home fronts, told in pictures with brief explanations.

Gaiko: a periodical issued three times a month, No. 522 dated June 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. Leading articles: The War of Greater East Asia and Thought War, Foreign Minister Togo's Speech at the Special Diet Session, Japan-American Diplomacy at the Time of the Annexation of Hawaii, and Count Kaneko and Diplomacy.

The China Digest, June, 1942 (in English). Publishers, The China Digest Inc. Spotlite, Shanghai. Price $1.50. Feature articles: Dragon Boat Festival, Wandering in the South Seas, How to Order a Chinese Meal, War and the Human Element, Bali: The Last Paradise, Behind the Lights of Shanghai's Broadway, In a Garden, Jade, The Dutch Mission to Peking of 1794, Memories in Stone, Luck of the Devil, and the Lore of the Katana.

An Equivalent Term

Plus Fours: Plus fours as a name for golf trousers comes from the fact that to make the garment more comfortable for this sport, the haberdashers added four inches to the inside seam of each leg.

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Land of the Midnight Sun: This refers to all regions about the poles, but especially to the North Polar Regions where in mid summer the sun does not sink below the horizon even at midnight.

BEST FARMERS IN P.I. ARE PAGAN IGOROTS

People Have Turned Sterile Mountains Into Fertile Lands

Little known, and that with small respect, since they are a pagan folk, the best agriculturists in the Philippines are the Igorots of Mountain province; and experts in the art and science of farming often have not been content to pronounce these hardy mountaineers the best farmers in the Philippines but have declared them to be the best in the world. For they have converted sterile mountains into the most fertile fields, first terracing the slopes with walls and then building up the fields with loam from the valleys. They have perfected the art of making compost out of every superfluous straw, so that all but the very grain itself goes back into the soil. Finally, aside from seed selection, which they know well, they have devised for their terraced fields a most ingenious and fully adequate system of artificial irrigation and drainage.

All their farming is done by hand, women working with the men and a natural division of labor being practiced. The men build and repair the walls and tend the ditches, the women plant and tend the fields, and all, men, women and children, busy themselves with the harvesting.

Igorots' Religion

These stocky Igorots have a religion strikingly like that of the North American Indian. Evil spirits are propitiated, good ones supplicated. There is special reliance upon Kabunian, the Great Spirit. Before the yellow grain is cut, an old medicine man blesses the fields.

"You, O Kabigat and Bugan!
You, O Kabigat!"
"Living in the sky, your
dwelling—
You who feed us all, and give us
Rice and abba in abundance,
All we need for our existence.
"You, O Kabigat and Bugan!
Bless the cutting, bless the
harvest!"

So it is that a certain missionary priest says the mambunung of the village of Bokod on the headwaters of the Agno river, blesses the fields before the ripened grain is cut. He describes the mambunung, whose office precisely corresponds to that of an Indian medicine man, as a man of great age, "a tall fellow, surpassing all the other tribesmen by at least a head," who was born in Bokod and learned all its traditions. Also, the mambunung "knew about sickness and other evils; he knew not only the causes of such ills, but also their remedies. He possessed a valuable storehouse of exorcisms, mysterious and all-powerful he conversed with Kabunian, the Divinity; with the ghosts on Mount Polak, and with the spirits that dwelt in the sky, the water, and the fire."

Ghosts of Polak

It is to the ancestral manes, the ghosts on Mount Polak, that the mambunung addresses his supplication—asking them not to speak angrily in the thunder and deluge the ripened fields with untimely rains, but to drink the tapoei, rice wine, and mingle with the people friendily. "All the women about to help (in the cutting of the rice), were sitting in a circle round the flag, and one step farther on toward the field sat the thin mambunung, his tall body doubled over a jar of rice wine." Ending his prayer, he dipped up the wine in a coconut shell and held it high aloft, proffering it to the demigods, the people's ancestors, the ghosts on Mount Polak.

"The field first to be harvested must be blessed," the mambunung had told his flock. "The field first to be harvested must be exorcised!"

So, on the highest point on the wall round the field, the mambunung planted a warrior's spear from the head of which floated a taboo cloth; and none then could enter the field without incurring the wrath of the gods, save those who were of right to help with the cutting. These waited for the blessing of the field, the exorcism of evil spirits, and then got out their sickles. But the manbunung's sorcery is not quite ended; do not enter yet!

"At sunset Pokchas (the owner of the field) and the mambunung descended from the field and went to the village, followed by a long row of women bending under the enormous loads of their kaibangs, their heavy baskets full of golden rice."

Like Greek Festival

The harvest festival resembles the primitive Grecian festival to Dionysius. In Pokchas's hut the village maidens had boiled big pots of last year's rice, "which they had pounded, sifted and cleaned." Dried pork was served for meat. With the harvesters gathered round, the mambunung squatted near the steaming rice and boiling meat and said a prayer:

"Kaladjo! Come ye all much
nearer,
All who at bakak have feasted
Long ago and long before us!
Teach us, pray, your supplication
For the bakak of the harvest:
Sikajo Bimaka-makak—
The bakak of former ages!
You who prayed and celebrated,
Mandasakjoi inaakan—
Please increase and make abundant
All the feast to you we offer!"

The moral laws of the Igorots are, of course, very rigorous. To despoil a village while the inhabitants were in the fields harvesting would be a capital crime. It would mean a job for the headhunters.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

DAIVINGU
(Diving)
1934

By SEIICHI FUNAHASHI

Partly to satisfy his business ambition and partly to divert his son's passion for literature to other channels, Ryuji's father contracted a huge loan late in life and purchased tens of thousands of tsubo of land for the purpose of opening up a healthy residential section in the S. district and of building a road for the exclusive use of a privately-owned bus line. He died soon after he had organized a firm on quite a large scale.

Chotaro, his eldest son, had entered the employ of a certain concern direcly upon graduating from school, and now held a fairly good position. On the score, however, that his father had never consulted him about his business enterprises, Chotaro took possession of the most secure part of the estate, forcing all of the unfinished work upon Ryuji's shoulders. There being no choice for him under the circumstances, Ryuji applied to his old friend Usui for a loan. But Usui, declaring that he did not relish the idea of investing his money in something for which Ryuji was unfitted by nature, advised him to make a further study of that for which he was really fitted.

Literary Talent

At the time his father was still living, Ryuji, well aware that his talent lay in literature, was one of those who had entertained a very optimistic dream and ambition toward that type of literature which had existed prior to the rise of Proletarian letters. Fortunately enough, he had achieved this ambition sooner than any of his fellow-aspirants, the play he had written having been performed before the footlights and his stories appearing in two or three magazines that paid for accepted manuscripts. Having thus realized his literary aspirations up to a certain level, he was writhing in the passionate grip of a woman called Itsuko Ejima, who had ensnared him.

It was then that his father had tried to make him give up literature altogether, and organized the S. Residential Property Company. Letting his fervour for novel-writing subside, he took to helping his father's business by way of escaping from boredom.

At this time there appeared before Ryuji and his father the girl Sayo. Sayo's father had been hit by the world economic depression following the 1929 crash, becoming a bankrupt, and for this reason he placed his daughter in the care of Ryuji's father, to whom he was related. But as Ryuji's father trained Sayo to become his private secretary and treated her kindly, his wife was seized with mounting fits of jealousy, which developed into a frenzied hysteria, so that she began to froth at the mouth and faint away. Ryuji and Sayo, unconcerned about these stormy scenes, fell in love with each other, and the parents were informed of their desire to marry. Naturally, the mother opposed their marriage, but the father was heartily in favor of it, going to the extent of giving a gay wedding reception for them. Even after that, however, the mother and Sayo could not get along well, so that at last Sayo decided to leave home and obtain work elsewhere.

The financial condition of the S. Residential Property Company declined almost to the point of insolvency. Its directors who had shown little sense of responsibility toward the firm's welfare took the incompetent Ryuji to task with accusations which were entirely arbitrary and selfish. For the second time Ryuji was compelled to go to his friend Usui for a loan. But to Usui, who had lately entered into a new love affair with a "taxi" dancer, it was hardly worth his while to listen with any degree of seriousness to such a problem as the life or death of a small firm, still less to risk his money in it.

Sends Telegram

Having parted with Usui, Ryuji sent a telegram to Sayo, calling her to Lake Ashinoko. In the taxi on her way there Sayo recalled the many happenings of the past. She thought of how she had been ill-treated by Ryuji's mother and left home, saying: "It's painful enough for both of us, and I think it's a shame to sacrifice oneself to death." Ryuji, unable to escape from the overburdening consciousness of shouldering the responsibilities of a family going to ruin, had grumbled about the same thing over and over again and she remembered how she had said: "But I've always considered myself to be merely a springboard from which you could dive into a new world. I am satisfied to exist for that purpose." She also recalled how Ryuji had said excitedly: "No matter how often I try to suppress it, the inner evolution of my nature keeps asserting itself to destroy the outward reality. Though my intentions as a man of responsibility in carrying on the work may be trampled underfoot, your genuine courage and effort to make me live a more competent life are, indeed, a beautiful expression of the human spirit and a source of great inspiration to me." Recalling all these things and praying at the same time that Ryuji would relinquish all the affairs of his firm and put his present thoughts into practice, Sayo sat unmindful of the speeding car as it plunged through the darkness of the Hakone region.

* * *

Work Analyzed

The usual work of this author, who made his start as a member of the Shinko Geijutsu Ha, literally the school of Newly-Risen Art, has been noted for its unique sensory depiction of women. But the present work, differing entirely from his customary tendency, is a story that, far from being obsessed with sensory functions, stresses firmness of will instead. Its hero may possibly be the figure of the author himself.

JAMBULOS ACCOUNT OF JAPAN DISCUSSED

Early Document on East Asia Brought to Light

Did the early Greeks know of the existence of Japan? This question which was unsolved hitherto due to the unpublished fragmentary Greek source-material will sooner or later induce students of early Japanese history to delve into the entirely neglected Greek sources.

How important the problem might be can be easily understood by the fact that the first mention of the Japanese made by Chinese writers belongs to the year 57 A.D., i.e. a relatively late time, when we compare it with the Greek sources. It must not be forgotten that the conquests of Alexander the Great opened up knowledge regarding India and lands beyond.

Book by Jambulos

A book which must be considered as a mixture of real description as well as of fabulous remarks, but which nevertheless seems to be very important in obtaining knowledge of early East Asian islands was written by a certain Jambulos and preserved in the form of an epitome made by Diodoros. The lifetime of the author has to be fixed long before Diodoros who was a contemporary of Caesar, i.e., in the first century B.C.

Jambulos lived, it seems, at the time of the Indian kings mentioned in his work. Since he speaks of an Indian king who was noted for his friendly attitude to Greek culture, the King may be one of the rulers of the powerful family of Maurja. The first of them was Chandragupta (315-291 B.C.), the second Amitrochates (291-263 B.C.) and the last, the great and famous Asoka (262-226 B.C.). It would therefore mean that the author of the book lived either in the third or at the end of the third century B.C., because many references can be found, revealing his personal visits to the Indian capital of Pataliputra, the seat of the above mentioned kings.

The name of Jambulos doesn't sound Greek, but more Syrian or Arabian. That is nothing extraordinary or unusual, because many Orientals used to compose books in the Greek language. The text saved by Diodoros is only a small part of the tale, but quite enough to reveal the general content of his unique work.

Early Japan?

Of a great island that he and his companions reached after sailing four months from Ethiopia, Jambulos gives the following description:

"That island belonged to a group of seven islands of about the same size, separated one from the other by equal distance. The inhabitants of the seven islands used to have the same mode of living and custom. The climate was wonderful and hot springs were numerous. The trees bore fruits in all seasons, oil and wine were abundant.

"The inhabitants, all similar one to the other, were of nice and regular figure, but had peculiar noses. They had flexible, soft bones, but that they were muscular is proven by the fact that anything they took by their hands could never be snatched away from them. They lived almost without any sickness, while on the other hand, they committed suicide after reaching a certain high age. They used to lie down on a certain plant, the odor put them into eternal slumber.

Worship Sun

"The inhabitants used to worship the Sun by hymns and songs, and the heaven and all heavenly lights. They lived in groups which never were more than 400 men, and wherein the oldest man was the leader. Every member of that community had his special work to do. Their life they spent on green meadows, while nature is beneficent. They lead a sober life and eat cooked and roasted meat, but without stimulating spices. Birds and fishes are to be found everywhere. The people are interested in science, especially on things connected with the heaven.

"Their writing has seven characters which can be used in four different ways of interpretation so that they have 28 characters. The way they write is from above to below."

With these happy people Jambulos and his friends spent seven years until they were forced to leave the island, because they set up undesirable customs. After a trip of four months, they reached the shores of India again. One day during a storm his friends were swept off the boat by the waves, but Jambulos managed to reach an Indian village, the inhabitants of which escorted him to the king of Palimbothra. The shipwrecked man was kindly welcomed and the king listened to the wonderful description of the far East Asian islands.

Then he returned to his homeland where he composed the story of his adventures in East Asia.

Real Background

Even the old commentators affirm that a real background must be accepted as true in this story. The conditions he refers to in the book somewhat tallies with the picture of Ancient Japan. One famous scholar, Mr. Lassen, stated that the description fits one of the Sunda Islands, but this is untrue, as the Sanskrit alphabet was never written from top to bottom. It would seem that this report by Jambulos may be the oldest report on the Japanese island, existing in world literature. If true, then it was Japan's first contact with the West, dating as far back as 2,400 years ago! (K.K.)